

Provincial Library  
Edmonton.

# Vulcan Advocate

VOL. II. NO. 27

VULCAN, ALBERTA, FEBRUARY 10, 1915

PRICE \$1.50 PER YEAR

## Wampoles Tasteless Preparation of Cod Liver Oil

Great re-constructive tonic, and unequalled for prevention and cure of coughs, colds and other winter ailments.

**\$1.00 LARGE BOTTLE \$1.00**

**D. C. JONES**  
DRUG STORE, VULCAN, ALTA

## THE VULCAN LIVERY

**AUTO and BUGGY  
Feed and Sale Stable  
Garage**

Sole Agent in the District for the Celebrated "Presto" Light Taxis

**R. E. DODDS, Proprietor.**

## I.O.O.F. BALL

The Second Annual Ball of the  
**SAMARITAN LODGE, No. 91, I.O.O.F.**  
**FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 26th**

In The Shimp Hall, Vulcan.

MUSIC BY THE CHAMPION ORCHESTRA  
Supper will be served by the ladies of the Clover Leaf Rebekah Lodge.

**TICKETS \$1.25**  
**EVERYBODY MADE WELCOME**

## INSURANCE

We write insurance of all classes

**Fire Insurance**

**Life Insurance**

**Accident and Health Insurance**

We would appreciate an application from you in any of these lines.

Our companies are among the strongest and best in each particular branch.

## FLOOD & WHICHER

VULCAN ALBERTA



By patronising the merchants who advertise in these columns. We invite your careful inspection of their advertisements. Buy at home

THE VULCAN ADVOCATE

## Feed Corn

We are expecting a large shipment of feed corn in the course of the next few days, and would have you place your orders now. Just the thing for your stock.

FANNING MILLS ALSO ON HAND

**Vulcan Co-operative COMPANY, LIMITED**

## Have You a Camera?

If so, let us do your amateur finishing.

We do it Right.

We do it Quickly.

Portraits from \$4.50 to \$10.00 per dozen.

Views taken of Farm Stock, etc., by appointment.

**W. J. MORTON**

Kodak Finishing, Developing and Finishing

## THE VULCAN BAKERY

BEST BREAD DAILY  
CATERING

F. SMART VULCAN

## WHEN YOU WANT

### COAL

GET IT AT THE  
**NATIONAL ELEVATOR**

**LETHBRIDGE  
IMPERIAL LUMP  
COAL**

BEST IN THE WEST  
**\$5.30 PER TON**

## C. C. REBBE

AUCTIONEER AND STOCK

SALESMAN

**VULCAN**

For dates and terms apply to

**C. B. SHIMP**

Box 57, Vulcan.

SATISFACTION GUARANTEED

Ladies and Gent's Clothes  
Cleaned Pressed and Repaired

**PETER GILLESPIE,**

Best Workmanship

Guaranteed

French Dry Cleaning

a Specialty

Opposite Depot Vulcan

## Feed Grinder

Chopping done every day of the week.

At CRIS'S LIVERY BARN.

**A. Gagnon**

VULCAN, ALBERTA

## L.I.D. Convention

The sixth annual convention of the Alberta Association of Local Improvement Districts will be held at Calgary at the Paget Hall on Tuesday, February 16th, and will continue for three days. It is expected that somewhere between 300 and 400 delegates will be present.

Arrangements are being made with the different railway companies to obtain the usual convention rates for delegates and their wives.

The morning session of Tuesday the 16th will be devoted to organization. At the afternoon session Mayor Costello will make the address of welcome, the reply to which will be delivered by President H. Greenfield. The Hon. Gariepy, minister of municipalities, will also speak. The evening session will be given over to conferences of secretary treasurers.

John Piere, deputy minister of municipalities, will speak at the opening session of the morning on Wednesday, who will be followed by E. H. Malcomb, chairman of the hail insurance board, J. N. Bayne, deputy minister of municipalities for Saskatchewan, will speak at the afternoon session, as also will John Stocks, deputy minister of public works.

Thursday's session will be addressed by J. D. Robinson, provincial engineer of highways, A. H. Loven, of Argyle, on municipal financial problems, Henry C. Rawle, of Streamtown, and A. Mitchell, former weed inspector of the province.

## Vulcan vs. Carmangay

The Carmangay hockey team paid a visit to Vulcan on Friday night last for a return match, bringing with them practically the same line up as they put on the ice at Carmangay.

The game was in three periods of fifteen minutes each. In the first period the visitors had their net invaded twice, and Law registered one for Carmangay. In the second period Vulcan had not been on the ice many minutes before they scored again, and by the end of the fifteen minutes they had raised their score to four goals. In this period Haight suffered a slight setback, receiving a severe check. The third period only saw one goal scored, and that was by the home team. The final score was five to one in favor of Vulcan. In this period it was McKellar's turn for injury, for he received a crack over the head with a stick that dazed him for some minutes. Two men of either team visited the fence during the game, and Shields pulled off a side bet to the effect that he would not be sent to the fence during the whole of the game, a rather surprising but nevertheless creditable performance. The line up of the home team was: g., Mould; c.p., Roy Walker; p., Shields; r., Galbraith; r.w., Haight; c., Ross Walker; l.w., McKellar.

## N.W. Pacific Progressing

Notwithstanding the fact that oil and the oil-fields to day seem to be a dead issue, the North-Western Pacific Oil company is working away on their well No. 2 and the showings are of a very satisfactory nature, far ahead of any other company at present working.

The No. 2 well is now down to a depth of 2250 feet, casing is being put in and when that is finished, which it is expected, will be the case in a day or two, drilling operations will commence again.

When the drillers had reached the depth of 2250 feet the well caved in slightly which necessitated under reaming and the continuing of the 10 inch casing to the end of the bore. At that depth the drillers struck a slight quantity of black oil of very favorable quality, and they do not expect to have to go very much further before there is a considerable showing of the oil they are looking for. There ought to be some very good news for shareholders in the very near future.

## Womens Institute

The February meeting of the Women's Institute was held on Thursday afternoon last, February 4th, and proved exceedingly interesting to those present.

The Roll Call was answered by helpful household hints from the members. After the business part had been finished, the president, Mrs. Mitchell, introduced a discussion along the lines of satiation food products, particularly meat and milk, as well as the general necessity of improving the sanitation of the town, with special reference to stables and outbuildings as the lurking place for germs.

It was pointed out that whereas we in the country towns pay city prices for milk, we do not have it delivered in tight germ-proof bottles, and whereas we also pay city prices for meat, we have not the extra protection of Government inspected shops.

Mrs. Jas. Allan's paper entitled, 'The influence of women for peace' made a strong appeal to the ladies in this serious crisis.

Mrs. Allan referred to the passing of the old idea of the glory and chivalry of war, that idea being replaced by the bare facts, which are murder and crime. The writer emphasised the futility of leaving great questions to be settled by brute force, emphasising the importance of higher national ideals and a different education of the growing generations regarding war.

Mrs. D. K. Allan gave an interesting and helpful paper on Soups. The entire subject was made thoroughly practical, and a number of good recipes were given.

During the month the members of the local Institute go to Carmangay to conduct a meeting there.

## 1 Year for Wheat Stealing

R. Colshaw appeared before Inspector Tucker at Champion on Monday, February 1st, to answer to the charge of stealing wheat, having been remanded from January 25th. He pleaded guilty. No evidence was taken, Corporal Petre reciting the facts of the case to Inspector Tucker, and Colshaw was sentenced to twelve months imprisonment at Lethbridge.

Colshaw stole 60 bushels of wheat, the property of R. E. Clements, after which he fled and was not located for four days. He also appropriated a horse the property of Mr. J. Haggerman, but this charge was not brought up against him.

## Curling

The Carmangay curlers certainly did themselves proud in their games, winning all they played for. On Friday evening they played a game and beat the Vulcan team by 13 to 5, and on Saturday morning they had time for a seven end game which they secured by a score of 10 to 5. Up to the last of this latter game play was fairly even, for the score stood at 6 to 5 in favor of the visitors.

The Carmangay team was Messrs. Law, Sherrin, McGilvy and McNaughton, skip. The Vulcan teams were: Messrs. Howes, Kahler, Jones and Spooner, skip, and Messrs. Dodds, Elves, Hall and Wolfe, skip.

It is to be hoped that the season will allow of them meeting Vulcan again.

## Local Curlers Visit Nanton

Two curling rinks visited Nanton on Tuesday evening last, and before the train on the following morning played two Nanton rinks. The results were disastrous for Vulcan, who lost both games, the scores being 15 to 4 and 17 to 3 in favor of Nanton. The rinks were composed of: Messrs. Dodds, Elves, Lebow and Wolfe, skip; and Messrs. Spooner, Flood, Trail, and Reeves, skip. The first named rink started their game in promising fashion, the score for the first six ends being three all.

## Local and General News

Mr. R. L. Elves returned to Vulcan on Monday, accompanied by his brother, H. E. Elves.

Hay for sale. Timothy and Prairie hay, baled, for sale at the Vulcan Livery Barn, Vulcan. tf.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. John Kennedy, of Brant, on February 2nd, a son.

Mr. Arney of Nanton, was a visitor to Vulcan on Wednesday last, and while in town he paid a visit to the Oddfellows Lodge.

Mr. Tennant, of the Bank of Commerce, who was temporarily moved to the Carmangay branch, has returned to Vulcan.

The Mutual Improvement Society have altered their program for the balance of the year, shortening it somewhat. The next meeting will be held on the 18th of February and will take the form of a literary and debating evening, and the following and last meeting will take place on March 4th, when another Mock Parliament will be held.

A Champion curling rink paid a surprise visit to Vulcan on Monday evening, and engaged two of the local rinks. In both events they went down to defeat, the scores being 10 to 8, and 11 to 3. The Vulcan rinks were: Messrs. Carson, Lee, Jones and Spooner, skip; and Messrs. Mitchell, Torgeson, Nelson and Lebow, skip. We trust that this will not be the last time when Champion will favor our rink with a visit.

Mr. W. E. Butchart, of Taber, was in town on Monday and Tuesday of last week, looking over the possibilities of his commencing here in the tinsmith business. The impressions he received were so favorable that before he left he had rented premises for business, and a house. It is Mr. Butchart's intention to move into Vulcan and commence business towards the end of the month.

The post office has made arrangements whereby the ordinary rate of two cents per ounce applicable to all letters sent from Canada to the United Kingdom, will apply to the British and Canadian troops on the continent. The rate of ordinary letters from Canada for the continent is five cents for the first ounce, and three cents for each subsequent ounce, so that this extension of the two cent an ounce rate to letters addressed to our soldiers on the continent, is a decided reduction in favor of correspondence going to the soldiers.

The members of the R.N.A. Lodge gave a very successful dance on Friday evening last in the Shimp Hall, when the floor was fully occupied by the dancers. Supper was served by the ladies, after which dancing was kept up until the early hours of the following morning. The proceeds from the dance, which reached a creditable figure were divided between the Belgian Relief and Patriotic Funds.

## FIRE ON HOSPITAL SHIP.

A German submarine, with its conning tower visible, fired a torpedo at the Asturias, a hospital ship of Great Britain, on February 1st. Fortunately the torpedo missed its mark.

The Asturias, painted white, with a green band and red crosses, carried the illumination as provided for in the regulations adopted at The Hague, where it was decided that ships thus designated were to be immune from capture or attacks during hostilities.

T. J. McNamara, parliamentary secretary of the admiralty, when making the announcement in the house, said that neutral powers would be notified of the fact.

## The Thermometer

The thermometer readings for the past week are as follows:

February	2,	14	above zero
"	3,	15	"
"	4,	8	"
"	5,	5	"
"	6,	13	"
"	7,	9	"
"	8,	-12	"



## PILES

You will find relief in Zam-Buk! It eases the burning, stinging pain, stops bleeding and brings ease. Persistence, with Zam-Buk, means cure. Why not prove this? All Druggists and Chemists.

**Zam-Buk**

### Signs of Primitive Race

Scientist Thinks South Africa Once Inhabited by People Unknown in Historical Annals

A most interesting discovery has lately been made showing the existence of a primitive race of men in South Africa, says the London Globe. Dr. Broom of Germiston, whose archaeological and geological researches have made his name familiar to scientists in Europe and America, told of a specially interesting discovery north of Bloemfontein, in the course of operations designed to open up the eye of the spring. To do this it was necessary to tunnel into a sand hill and in the course of operations the workmen came upon a large quantity of mammalian bones associated with human implements and a quantity of charred wood.

The significance of the discovery was not realized by the first finders, but fortunately a Dutch woman in the district suspected they had scientific value, and prevented the finds from being dispersed. Dr. Broom went down and examined them. He found that the bones were chiefly those of hippopotamus, eland, the huge extinct buffalo of South Africa whose horns used to attain a span of twelve feet, the gigantic Cape horse, long since extinct which far exceeded the Clydesdale in size; an extinct variety of wild beasts, the wart hog and a number of small buck, not yet identified.

Previous discoveries had caused scientists to believe that man had lived in South Africa contemporaneously with the extinct giant buffalo, but the proofs available were inconclusive. Dr. Broom regards this discovery as proving their co-existence beyond doubt. The find further proves that extinct animals were killed and their bones broken, and indicates that their flesh was cooked by some primitive race of human beings. The implements found included stone knives and large spear heads, but no evidences were found of the presence of what are regarded as typical bushman stones.

At present there is some doubt as to the race to which the human beings who hunted these giant buffalo belonged. In this connection it has been noted that the bones of an extinct buffalo and horse identical with those discovered in South Africa have been found in Algeria. It is thought possible, therefore, that the tribe which hunted them migrated south along with these extinct animals during the last ice ages. It is further thought that those ancient people were probably white and of European stocks. Dr. Broom has sent a representative collection of the bones to Cape Town.

Minard's Liniment Co., Limited.

Gentlemen,—Last winter I received great benefit from the use of MINARD'S LINIMENT in a severe attack of LaGrippe and I have frequently proved it to be very effective in cases of inflammation.

Yours,  
W. A. HUTCHINSON.

### To Suit All Tastes

A Boston merchant tells of an old grocer who was about as "Slack" an article as one would care to meet. "One day," says the Bostonian, "I stopped before his shop and looked curiously at a long line of barrels of apples, some marked with an 'A,' some with a 'Z'."

"What is the meaning of these markings?" I asked. "The barrels seem to contain the same kind of apples."

"They are the same kind, son," the old grocer replied, "but some customers want a barrel opened at the top and some at the bottom."

### Canada's Imports of Eggs

Canada, an agricultural country, continues to import eggs in large quantities. During 1914, up to November 30, 11,274,109 dozens were brought to the country and during the past five years over 35,000,000 dozen have been imported. Following are importation figures for the five years:

Dozen.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.	1914.
884,073	1,324,111	2,378,640	1914.	11,274,109	
7,577,826	Total.	35,354,768			

The increase in imports has been steady, showing that production in this country is consistently falling behind domestic demands. Surely there is a place for more poultry in Canada. —Toronto Globe.

Mother—Now, Freddie, if you're disagreeable to Cousin Ethel she won't come and play with you again.  
Freddie—Is that a promise?

### Constipation

An enemy within the camp. It will undermine the strongest constitution and ruin the most vigorous health. It leads to indigestion, biliousness, impure blood, bad complexion, sick headaches, and is one of the most frequent causes of appendicitis. To neglect it is slow suicide. Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills positively cure Constipation. They are entirely vegetable in composition and do not sicken, weaken or gripe. Preserve your health by taking

**Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills**

W. N. U. 1037

## Strongly Fortified

Work of "Digging In" Has Been Completed

The army of excavators, who, early in September, began to "dig Paris in," when a German siege was threatened have completed their work.

The general confederation of workers alone sent 5,000 volunteers who provided their own digging tools, and were recompensed only by a daily ration of food. Thousands of Belgian refugees hurried from their land, have also assisted in the work.

The city now lies in the centre of an entrenched camp whose diameter is about sixty miles and whose circumference is nearly 200 miles. This is surrounded by trenches, through which covered with logs and turt through which loop holes have been left for rifle fire. Out beyond these are rifle pits and barbed wire entanglements placed in all positions where an attack might originate.

Still other precautions have been taken in the advanced line of trenches by the digging of deep ditches whose existence has been hidden by a light covering of branches of earth making them invisible to approaching cavalry, infantry or artillery and forming veritable holes into which an attacking force might fall a prey to the defenders' machine guns and rifles.

The approaches to the trenches from the rear consist of subterranean galleries which permit the relief to be made without any exposure of the men.

All along this front posts of observation have been established, each of which is constantly occupied at least by three men provided with powerful field glasses and in direct telephonic communication with headquarters and with the artillery batteries, the location of which are known only to the headquarters staff and to the men who serve the guns, all of which are buried in the earth, only their muzzles protruding. For the benefit of the gunners the ranges of all prominent objects in the front have been measured.

Behind the lines of trenches runs a light railroad line for the purpose of bringing up ammunition and food and also, if necessary, reinforcements of men to any point which might be menaced. Further provisions for the conveyance of reinforcements is at hand in the large number of automobiles of all kinds which can make the journey speedily from any point to another, carrying groups of armed men.

The existing forts also have been strengthened but now only serve as supporting points and depots for large bodies of troops resting from their trench duty.

### Pig Skin Chasers Join Army

Professional Football Players Now Rallying to the Colors

Professional British football players from all parts of the country have at last made a strong rally to the colors and will go on active service when the soccer season is ended. A battalion of players has been formed and permission given by Lord Kitchener to all professional players joining who are under contract for time off for their engagements until the end of the season.

All expenses for travelling from their training centres to their Saturday games will be paid by their clubs. That they might be induced to join at once their army pay starts from the time they are attested and this pay is in addition to the salaries received from their clubs.

It was arranged at first to form the battalion from the London professionals only, but at a meeting recently held so many of the country teams were represented that it was decided to receive applications from professionals throughout England. Mr. Joynson-Hicks, M.P., who presided, announced amid intense enthusiasm that the battalion will be attached to the Middlesex regiment, who are well known as "The Die Hards" and will be at the front within a few months.

At the close of the meeting nearly one hundred professionals stepped forward to enlist and after being sworn in were marched off amid enthusiastic scenes to pass their medical examination. This showing was considered a splendid answer to the attacks that lately have been made on the professional player.

Clapton Orient, the second division club, made the best response at the meeting, no fewer than ten of their regular league team volunteering, but with every club in the country giving valuable assistance in obtaining recruits the battalion will be completed speedily and ready to give an account of itself worthy of English soccer.

### Reversing Things

Owing to the fact that we raised about 400 fine squashes in our own garden this year we will discontinue the practice of taking them on subscription and reverse the order—giving every person who subscribes to our paper a squash with a year's subscription. See how you like it. Come on in while the assortment is complete and get a long neck. They are mighty fine baked, boiled or roasted. If you go hungry it won't be our fault.—Colon (Kan.) Free Press.

### Clever Boy

She had shown him the family photo album, as was her custom, when he spoke up and said:  
"You know some people think an album is old fashioned, but there are features I greatly admire in this one."  
"And what are they?" she asked.  
"You."

He clinched her on the spot.

### Not Particular

"Excuse me. This car is reserved for a member of congress going south."  
"I don't mind that. When travelling one is not proud. I shall travel with him."

## Crippled with Rheumatism

And Skeptical After Trying Many Medicines—Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills Cured Him

When the kidneys fail to purify the blood the poisons left in the system cause pain and suffering such as backache, lumbago and rheumatism. Read how this skeptic was cured by Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills.

Mr. F. W. Brown, Kingsbury, Que., writes: "I have been completely cured of backache and lame back by using Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills. I also recommended the pills to a man who was a cripple from rheumatism. He was skeptical as he said that he had tried nearly everything on earth. Finally he consented to try them and to his surprise was greatly benefited in the first week, and the pains left his legs until he was so supple he could walk without pain or difficulty. Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills have worked wonders in this place, and we think there is no medicine like them." Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills, one pill a dose, 25 cents a box, 5 for \$1.00. Dealers: Edgemon, Bates & Co., Limited, Toronto.

### Danger in Fly Poison

A Movement on Foot to Prohibit Their Manufacture

Because of the large and increasing number of cases where children have been poisoned by various fly poisons, a determined effort is being made by a number of medical associations and other sources interested in the health of children to prohibit the manufacture and sale of such products.

In less than three months during the summer of 1913 forty-seven cases of children being poisoned were reported in the newspapers of eighteen states. Of these, quite a number proved fatal and many others were expected to die.

The danger to children in the use of fly poisons lies in the fact that practically all of them contain arsenic in a sufficient quantity to cause death or very serious illness, even when but a little of the preparation is swallowed by the child.

Children are particularly attracted to fly poisons because of the fact that it is customary to mix sugar with the poison in order to attract the flies.

There were undoubtedly a great many cases of children being poisoned in this way which did not come to public attention, especially because of the fact that the symptoms of arsenical poisoning in children are almost identical with the symptoms of cholera infantum. This deadly infantile disease prevails during the fly season and the doctors state that it is practically impossible to determine whether death was caused by cholera infantum or fly poison, unless the children are actually seen drinking or sucking the poison.

The authorities in South Africa have already taken steps to regulate and ultimately eliminate the sale of fly poisons, and it is hoped by the opponents of these preparations to secure prohibitory legislation in the various states at an early date.

In the meantime, parents having small children are particularly cautioned against the use of fly poisons of any kind in locations where it is within reach of the children.

Small but Potent.—Parnell's Vegetable Pills are small, but they are effective in action. Their fine qualities as a corrector of stomach troubles are known to thousands and they are in constant demand everywhere by those who know what a safe and simple remedy they are. They need no introduction to those acquainted with them, but to those who may not know them they are presented as the best preparation on the market for disorders of the stomach.

### House of Colored-Blinds

German Spy Who Turned Front into a Signaling Board

A member of the Royal Naval Flying Wing, who had returned from the front, tells a characteristic story of the trick of a German spy on the Belgian coast. "There was a house some way up the coast," he says, "which our commander suspected, 'one night we set out to reconnoitre. We found all the six windows of the house ablaze with powerful lights and blinds of different colors. The whole front of the house was nothing more than a signaling board. Going up to it, we knocked politely at the door with the butt of our rifles."

"As the occupants were too busy to receive visitors we burst the door open, and with our captain leading the way with cocked revolver we rushed upstairs into the front room. There we caught the whole lot by surprise. Sitting in the centre of the room was a German with a telephone to his ear and a bunch of speaking tubes to each window of the house, at each of which sat a girl with a lamp which in her hands."

Minard's Liniment Cures Garget in Cows.

Cossack's Prayer For His Horse  
—Before going into action it is customary for the Russian Cossacks to recite a short Litany of Prayer, in which occurs the following touching passage:

"And for these also, O Lord, the humble beasts who with us bear the burden and heat of the day, and of thee, their guileless lives for the well being of their countries, we supplicate Thy great tenderness of heart, for Thou has promised to save both man and beast, and great is Thy loving kindness, O Master, Saviour of the world. Lord have mercy."

"My dear, your friend is a perfect ass!"  
"Nonsense, papa! None of us are perfect."

**Sore Eyes**  
Granulated Eyelids, Eyes inflamed by exposure to Sun, Dust and Wind quickly relieved by **Marine Eye Remedy**. No Smarting, Just Comfort. At Your Druggist's 50c per Bottle. **Marine Eye Salve** Tubes 25c. For Sale of the Eye Freckle Druggists or **Marine Eye Remedy Co.**, Chicago

## Vapor Baths In Russia

Bath Trains Provide For Comfort of Russian Soldiers

H. Hamilton Fyfe, the Daily Mail's correspondent at Petrograd, sends the following:

It stood on a railway siding, light green and mysterious, steaming like a kettle on the boil. Soldiers buzzed around and in or out of it. They looked at it with wonder, with reverent affection in their gaze.

There was a difference between those who came out and those who went in. They went in grimy, seamed with the squalor of campaigning. They emerged shining with cleanliness. Their uniforms, too, had lost the depressing look which comes to clothes that have been worn, and slept in day and night for many days and nights on end. They carried themselves with conscious pride.

Have you ever been unable to wash or take your clothes off for a week? If so you can appreciate the acute luxury of bathing again and putting on clean linen. Five days is the longest I have endured. At the end of five days I wallowed in hot water for an hour. Imagine what it means to these Russian soldiers, who have gone without a bath for months, to have brought to them in the field a bathing establishment fitted with every convenience. That is what this long train of twenty light green vans is—a bath train.

It surprises you perhaps that Russian peasant soldiers should want to bathe. You have never been in a Russian village, then? Never seen a little wooden house steaming (as the train steams) on Saturday afternoons? Never been taken in to see the villagers, men and women together, stark naked and thinking no harm, enjoying their weekly vapor bath? Upon great stones, heated till they glow, water is thrown. The steam fills the little wooden house. It opens the pores of the skin. The damp heat will make your head or my head feel like bursting. We are not used to it as the peasants are. This is the chief enjoyment of their lives.

They beat one another with handfuls of twigs. They jump and roll about in an ecstasy of pleasure. Sometimes, it is said, they run out and throw themselves into the snow so as to put a keener edge to their pleasure when they dash back into the steam. They soap themselves and scrub themselves until they have scoured every particle of dirt out of their skins. And then too often they spoil the effect by putting on the same dirty clothes which they took off!

In towns there are vast public vapor baths, some elaborate and expensive, like the famous one in Moscow; others cheap and simple. All classes pay them a weekly visit. There regularly comes round an evening when my old servant makes her "good-night" curtsy at half past eight instead of half past eleven (hours are very late in Petrograd), and says that "I can spare her she will go out and take her bath. I am sure she deplores my lack of love for cleanliness because I do not 'steam myself.' And in spite of my cold tub every morning I expect she is really the cleaner of us two."

### England's Method of War

People Are Now Satisfied That Matters Are Being Conducted in Proper Manner

Criticisms of the government's war preparations, which were rampant during early stages of the war, have largely ceased, indicating that the general public has either settled down to the belief that everything is being done about as well as possible, or has tired of writing letters to the press.

The war office has now enlisted the services of businessmen, with experience in carrying out big enterprises, to take part in the work of supplying the army and the labor unions have volunteered to watch the execution of government contracts, not only to see that proper equipment and rations are supplied to the soldiers, but to prevent sweating.

Arnold White, a prominent writer and former colonial official, has been giving a thorough inspection of the training camps for the purpose of detecting any scandals and mismanagement. Having been the enemy of the Liberal government, his point of view was not prejudiced in its favor. He writes:

"Having visited 26 camps in various parts of the country, I am thoroughly cheered. In the majority of cases business men are handling the difficult problems of war. Dwellers in idleness have no conception of the thoroughness, efficiency and silence with which the war office and the admiralty have co-operated for the business of preventing a German raid or invasion."

"The alarm that is still felt in some parts of these islands is wholly unjustified, because, firstly the efficiency of the fleet under Jellicoe has increased since war began, and secondly because the practical measures adopted by our military engineers, if generally known would enable the timid to sleep quietly in their beds. If I were out to pick holes in our administration it would not be in the general management of the war."

Two young attorneys were wrangling for a long time before Judge Knox of Virginia over a point of law. His honor rendered his decision, and the sprig who had lost impudently remarked:

"Your honor, there is a growing opinion that all the fools are not dead yet."  
"Certainly," answered the court, with unflinching good humor. "I quite agree with you, Mr. B., and congratulate you upon your healthy appearance."

"Pa, what is a re-liner?"  
"What you pay a lawyer before he does any work for you, my son."  
"Oh, I see! It's like the quarter you put in the gas meter before you get any gas."

"George," said the teacher, "I am glad to hear that you are polite enough to offer your sister the fringe from the top of your hat."  
"Yes'm," said George, "cause then she's got to be polite and take the fringe too."



## THE ALLIES

"Spohn's" and the Horsemen. For twenty years they have waged a successful campaign against the army of Disease. Distemper, Influenza, Catarrh and Shipping Fever disastrously defeated by "Spohn's". Absolutely safe for all ages. Best preventive. Sold by all druggists, turf goods houses or the manufacturers.  
Spohn Medical Co., Goshen, Indiana, U.S.A.

### FARMERS

Can always make sure of getting the highest prices for WHEAT, OATS, BARLEY and FLAX, by shipping their car lots to FORT WILLIAM AND PORT ARTHUR and having them sold on commission by  
**THOMPSON SONS AND COMPANY,**  
THE WELL-KNOWN FARMERS' AGENTS.  
ADDRESS 701-703 Y. GRAIN EXCHANGE, WINNIPEG.

## Elephants are Considerate

Refuse to Injure Natives When They Attack Them For Invading Their Towns

In 1905, writes the veteran big game hunter, E. Torday, in the Wide World Magazine, I found myself near the India River, an important affluent of the Kwilu, flowing through a fertile region which is infested by herds of elephants, a source of constant anxiety and frequent losses to the agricultural inhabitants.

In a country like this, where he is not hunted by man in the ordinary way and the only means for his destruction are cruel but easily avoided pitfalls, the elephant is decidedly good natured.

We were told by the mission boys at Pans that in the rainless season, when their usual haunts are dried up, the elephants frequently wander near the river and attack the plantations. The natives try to drive them away with sticks. "But it is no good hitting them or throwing stones at them," I was told; "they generally refuse to take any notice. Sometimes a mother with a calf will turn on us and chase us for a hundred yards or so, but to real harm is meant and the animal is not really angry, for all the signs of fury—spread ears and raised trunk—are absent. All the same we do run away, although we know there is no danger. One day a boy fell when thus pursued, but the elephant only threw sand at him."

As I have myself seen a man pushed out of the way by one of these good natured monsters when the animal had more than enough provocation to kill him, I was inclined to accept this account as true.

Why suffer from corns when they can be painlessly rooted out by using Holloway's Corn Cure.

### Treacherous Surrender

Sharp Lesson For Germans From Soldiers They Deceive

One of the worst forms of treachery practised by the Germans is described by a private of the A.S.C. "We were returning empty the other night as it was getting dusk," he writes, "when the sergeant of the escort espied some Germans. We halted and took cover under a belt of trees. We soon found that these dirty dogs wanted to surrender. There was a nice bunch of them, including an officer. Our fellows were dubious until they threw their rifles down and held up their hands as they approached us."

"The cad of an officer handed his revolver to our officer, and, speaking good English, said, 'I part with it to a noble and generous foe.' The next second he whipped out another revolver from his left hand pocket and fired, wounding a poor old farmer. Some of the other treacherous dogs tried on the same game, and then there was a rifle fire from behind a haystack. Only two of them got away. The officer was riddled."

### MORE DAYLIGHT

Daylight Saving Plan Makes Great Headway

The daylight saving scheme, the theory of which has met with general approval appears to have silenced objections urged on practical grounds, to such an extent, wherever it has actually been tried, that the movement gives strong promise of spreading and of coming into general operation, before many years.

The latest influential body to declare itself in favor of the enactment of legislation giving effect to the scheme, is no less a body than the Chicago Chamber of Commerce. The executive of that organization consisting of twenty-four of the foremost business men of Chicago, recently voted unanimously in favor of the scheme and has followed that step by the inauguration of a movement to promote the adoption of a daylight saving measure in all the states of the Union.

The motor bus was stopped, and the conductor looked expectantly up the steps. But no one descended, and at last he stalked up impatiently.  
"Ere you," he said to a man on top, "don't you want Westminster Abbey?"  
"Yes," was the reply.  
"Well," retorted the conductor, "come down for it. I can't bring it up on top o' the bus for you."

### This Kind

Jim—What kind of a fellow is Briggs?  
Jack—Oh, he's the sort that leaves his car in front of the church and goes across the street to shoot a game of pool!—Yale Record.

## Splitting Pains in The Muscles Driven Out Quickly By "Nerviline"

Rheumatic Pains Go—Suffering Ceases—Cure Comes in Even Chronic Cases

For aching bones and sore muscles nothing will soothe away the pain like Nerviline.

For nerve-racking twinges in the muscles, for torturing backache or lumbago, you'll find Nerviline is full of amazing power.

You see, Nerviline has the power—it's about five times stronger than ordinary remedies, and can penetrate very deeply. It contains alkalies and extracts of certain herbs that give it a strange power to drive out congestion, inflammation or pain. You are safe in using Nerviline.

Just rub it on—it won't blister or burn, and can do nothing but good. Whenever there is pain or suffering Nerviline will go and will drive it out; it penetrates to every cell of a sore muscle; it sinks to the heart of every stiff sore joint; it searches out the pain of rheumatism quickly.

Give Nerviline a trial. See how fast it will limber your lame back, how quickly it will cure neuralgia headache, how fast it will break up a bad cold or ease a sore throat.

The best family pain-remedy ever made is Nerviline. Forty years of great success proves this. For emergent ills, when the doctor isn't handy, there is nothing better than the 50c family size bottle; trial size 25c. all dealers or the Catarrh-zone Co., Kingston, Canada.



## BRITISH NORTH SEA FLEET IS GUARDING THE DANGER ZONE

PRACTICES FORMATIONS AND WAITS FOR ENEMY

An Officer on Duty in the North Sea, whose Cruiser has Steamed 17,000 Miles since the War Began, Tells of the Activity Among the Vessels of the Fleet

The Morning Post publishes the following from an officer on board one of the British protected cruisers in the Grand Fleet:

"I suppose you want to know a little of how we are getting on and what we are doing. Of course, I can't tell you any details, but it is the same thing—waiting and watching. We know we shall get our chance eventually; then we hope to be in the limelight a little. The point that is so aggravating to us is that to the unthinking person we are doing nothing. Herr Ballin, the manager of the Hamburg-American line, says that we are lurking in our harbors. That may be so but how does that statement coincide with this one of mine: From the first week in August to the middle of November my ship has steamed over 17,000 miles, and that in the North Sea! And of course we have not been alone. The Grand Fleet have been with us, and, although they have not covered so many miles, yet they have been at sea just as long as my ship, but owing to our high speed and the duties we have to perform—scouting, reconnoitering, etc.—we have naturally travelled many miles. Herr Ballin need not worry; if they want us, well, they know where to find us. Of course, the Germans can say the same to us, that we know where to find them. Oh, yes, we know exactly, Kiel, Wilhelmshaven, Cuxhaven and Heligoland. People who don't understand will say: 'Why don't you go there and attack them?' Not much! We have our own plans, and they are certainly not going to take our splendid fleet into their mine-infested areas and under their fortresses. Every mile of their coast bristles with heavy guns.

Think we are going to attack them in narrow waters, giving their submarines just the opportunity they are so anxiously looking for? We play our game; not theirs. Their fortresses and shore guns and all the money and skill that have been expended on them are all wasted as far as the British fleet is concerned. We are not out to fight fortresses; at all events not stationary ones. We don't mind their floating fortresses; to wit, their ships. Besides, what do you put guns in a ship for? Simply so that you can move from place to place. Ships, after all, are only movable fortresses. If

they elect to remain in their defended harbors, well, they must; but no matter how long they stay they will not wear down our vigilance. That they will be bound to come out sooner or later there can be no doubt. They are not increasing their efficiency by remaining in harbor, and it is well known in naval history that to remain in harbor is fatal to your chances of success.

We are adding to our efficiency every day. We take every opportunity of practice, gunnery, torpedo, etc., and also battle tactics, accustoming every one to his exact duties. Our ships know exactly what our commander in chief's plans are. Constant practice under varying conditions of weather, light and position have enabled every captain to know exactly what to do under each condition in which we might find ourselves. Don't think that is something? The enemy cannot do that, bottled up as they are. Don't you worry. Our Admiralty and the commander in chief of the home fleet know exactly what they are about, and if you are asked, 'What is the navy doing?' all you have to tell them is that we are simply doing what our navy was built for, 'to ride the waves and to defend our shores.'

But when the suitable time arrives we shall do more than that, I feel confident. Our navy is and must be our first line of defence, and without it we are lost. We have lost some ships, but, then, we expected to. You cannot expect to make an omelet without breaking eggs. But, still, our losses are considerably less than we made provision for, and even if our enemies do lurk in their harbors we have given them something to remember each time they have shown themselves. When you remember the number of ships we have in the North Sea and the activity of their submarines, and also the way they have strewn mines all over the place, you must admit that our casualties have been very light. It is only thoughtful people who suggest that we are doing very little. Just suppose that our fleet were withdrawn for a short time, do you realize what would happen? It is really worth an hour's thought, and after you have thought for an hour you will say, 'Thank God for our navy!'

## Price of Defeat

What War Will Cost to the Defeated

Added to the increasing expense of war, the cost of peace in the present war will probably be the greatest that a losing nation has ever paid. The defeated power will undoubtedly be required to pay an enormous price, for past history shows that a winning nation invariably demands huge compensation for its losses.

Count Bernstorff, German ambassador to the United States, has stated that the Kaiser, if he conquers France, will exact an indemnity of \$2,500,000,000; all the French colonies, including Morocco, Algeria and Tunis would become German property and 3,000,000 rifles, 3,000 guns and 40,000 horses would be confiscated as spoils of war.

Germany is noted for excessive demands from the nations it defeats in war. The recent war fine of £2,000,000 on Antwerp is an example. At the time of the Franco-Prussian War Bismarck endeavored to obtain from France the huge indemnity of £250,000,000 sterling. England made strong representations to Berlin, and succeeded in having this amount reduced to £200,000,000, payable in four years. France, however, handed over the last coin of the fine two years and seven months after the conclusion of the war, but not until then were German troops moved from the country.

On the other hand, it is the popular belief in Great Britain that when Germany has been conquered she will be forced to surrender her entire navy, destroy her armaments, disband her army, pay an enormous indemnity to France as well as restore Alsace and Lorraine, and other indemnities to Belgium and to England as well as large territorial concessions to Russia.

Modern victors are inclined to punish those they conquer more severely than has been the case in the past. Japan spent millions in winning the Russo-Japanese war, and made Russia pay heavily for it. The latter country, in addition to paying heavy fines, had to restore to the Japs the portion of Manchuria it had occupied and to give up Port Arthur.

## Sikh Travelled From Argentina

The following story, related by a British officer, is a splendid example of the spirit of loyalty and devotion displayed by the Indian army: "An ex-Serjeant of a well-known Sikh regiment, who had retired some years ago, and was making a fortune on a timber farm in the Argentine, heard that his old regiment was proceeding to the war. He at once threw up his work, paid his own passage over to London, and on arrival wandered about making inquiries until, by a great piece of luck, he heard of one of his own officers, who had been returned wounded from the front. To him he proffered his request that he should be sent out immediately to his old regiment to take his share in fighting for the King Emperor. His request was acceded to, and he is now at the front doing his part in the splendid work performed by the Indian army."

## Reforesting Cut-Over Land

The Laurenteine Company of Quebec, producers of pulp and pulpwood, is reforesting its non-agricultural cut-over lands. It is also importing reindeer from Newfoundland, to see if they can take the place of dogs in winter woods work.

## The German Spy System

General's Chauffeur Was a Paid German Spy

A German officer speaking before the war began of the Secret Service of his country, wrote to a lady friend about it as follows:

"The most valuable secret service agents of my country are not the regular ones employed by the German Secret Service—who would, of course, be well-known to the British Secret Service—but the additional many thousands of unsuspected German residents in Britain, particularly some naturalized Britons of many years' standing."

"These have hoodwinked their neighbors by posing as being very pro-British and anti-German, while many of them have sons serving in the British army, navy, civil service, or intelligence department."

"Some of these men have been let off with a shorter period of service with the German army on condition that they came to England and studied and surveyed an area of several miles round their residences, so that they could act as local guides to any invading German force. My government has these men living at and around every strategic or important landing place, naval and military or industrial centre in the kingdom."

"A few have even been given English titles, many are serving on county and town councils, or holding important positions in the world of British trade and finance."

"They are of every possible class, from officials, tutors, merchants, clerks, hotel keepers, and waiters, barbers, dock and railway employees, chauffeurs, piano tuners, telegraphists; some are even employed in our post office."

"My own brother was for some months in the employ of a general at Aldershot. Imagine a British chauffeur in the employ of a German officer!"

"This great army of Germans in Great Britain—and there is a similar service in every important country in Europe—is well organized. They are sworn to attack all 'vulnerable points,' but have strict orders not to precipitate matters. They are only to act when they get the signal that the time is ripe and the flight of airplanes begins."

"This army of spies—which is large enough to form a complete army corps—would then go to work. Men and women in their appointed places would cut telegraph and telephone wires, blow up tube and rail, tram, signal stations, railway, and other bridges, shoot sentries, destroy wireless stations, tamper with reservoirs, blow up gas works, electric power stations, and, in fact, do every possible harm before seizing the banks, and, eventually, forming an armed force to help in the conquest of Great Britain."

No doubt there has been some organization of the same sort effected also in Canada.

## Russia Making Big Strides

Country of Vast Possibilities Lacks Sufficient Sea Coast for Development of Commerce

The progress of Russia has been tremendous in the last decade, says a writer in the Popular Science Monthly. The years since the Japanese war have seen the adoption of a constitutional regime, the rapid spread of industrialism, the greatest agrarian reforms since emancipation, and a remarkably intelligent study and handling of the problems of primary education, agriculture and interdependence.

Along with this has come a clear appreciation of the richness of her resources. "In the markets of the world there exists today a famine in meat, lumber and breadstuffs," says the Russian economist, and Russia has, or can develop, all three in an indefinite amount. Russia has a geographic basis for a great nation such as is possessed by no other people unless it be our own.

It is wanting, however, in one important respect; it lacks an adequate coast line. Russia's sea coast is too small for so large a state and she is bound to demand more. Indeed, that is what she has been doing for centuries, her coastward movement has been in progress for at least four hundred years and we are witnesses today of another gigantic step in this direction. The Germans block the way, and ultimately, combined with them, the Swedes and Danes.

That Russia with her population of 175,000,000, increasing at the rate of nearly three millions a year and with resources vast and undeveloped that they can only be roughly estimated, will be kept permanently bottled up is not likely. Her lines of least resistance and the conquest of an outlet by way of Constantinople to the world's trade is as inevitable as is its geographic reasonableness. Toward the Persian Gulf the way is also open and inviting. Indeed, everywhere in Asia she has the unique advantage of internal lines of development, and therefore also of attack. Geographically the serious menace to British world supremacy does not lie in Germany, but in Russia.

## Rubber and Oil Supply

There are two products without which the operations of the German armies are bound to be most seriously hampered. The one is rubber and the other is oil. With Russia establishing itself in Galicia the oil supplies from the fields there will be cut off, and the measures which have been taken should prevent any large quantity getting into Germany from other sources. The present difficulty is Italy, but no doubt we shall be able to see that that country does not obtain more than its normal imports.—Westminster Gazette.

## German Conception of War

The reason why Field Marshal von Hindenburg has been suddenly idolized is that, in German eyes, he is saving the eastern provinces from invasion. The German public care little about his enormous losses, and are even prepared to transform his defeats into victories, so long as he can manage to keep the campaign on other side of the frontier. The German conception of war is that it is a glorious thing, so long as it rages around the homes of other people.—London Times.

## Rubber Famine In Germany

Imports Entirely Cease—Supply Exhausted

That there is an almost desperate demand for rubber in Germany is now evident from the continual attempts being made to secure the material. Before the war got properly under way, there were several English firms that unwittingly allowed their rubber to leak out and ultimately be received in German hands, but now they understand the importance of the Germans, and the British government has issued an order prohibiting the export from England.

An outstanding fact to be remembered is that nearly all the plantation rubber available every year—about 70,000 tons—is produced within the British empire and is controlled by British firms. There is a little grown in the Dutch East Indies, and American houses control a few eastern plantations. But the great bulk of the plantation rubber is brought to London, and in normal times large quantities are transhipped to Germany. Henceforth no supplies will be sent out of the country except under a license. Presumably large quantities will continue to be shipped to our Allies. Within the last three months the value of rubber sent to Russia—largely, it is stated, for army snow boots—has been enormous, and France will be able to take all that she wants.

Of about 2,000 tons lying at Antwerp it is understood that only 100 tons remained when the German took possession of the port.

Prohibition of exports means, among other things, that the representatives in London of American firms will not be able to fulfill their contracts. The United States herself requires large quantities of rubber, but there is reason to believe that rubber has been sent from this country to the United States and has been re-exported there to Germany via Italy or Holland.

Although merchants in the United States at present will not be able to receive supplies of plantation rubber through London, there will still be the wild rubber available. Brazil annually exports about 40,000 tons, of which three more than half comes to this country and rather less than half goes to the United States. The latter country usually takes about a third of the world's supply, so, should she receive the whole of the Brazilian production, there would remain little for export to Europe.

Normally, German liners share with British vessels the carriage of the rubber from Para; today there are only British ships to carry it. Any attempts to ship the rubber by different routes must immediately become known.

## Danger to Dreadnaughts

Will Battleships be Superseded by the Submarine

The Morning Post's naval correspondent says:

"It is useless to pretend that the loss is a small matter, although it is true that there are other ships which are more valuable, and it is also true that such incidental losses do not affect the main issue of the campaign, but each of these successive disasters brings more nearly home the question of a future design and use of the capital ship."

"There are people who maintain that the battleship will be driven from the sea and superseded by the submarine. The same prophecy was made when the torpedo-carrying swift vessel was invented. It was said that the torpedo boats would supersede the battleship, but nothing of the sort occurred. The torpedo boat was superseded by the destroyer, which in turn was expected to supersede the battleship."

"That forecast was so far justified that it became unsafe to keep battleships at right within reach of destroyers but no war occurred in which the theories could be brought to the only conclusive test."

"The experiences of this war have proved that battleships can only navigate mine-strewn and submarine-infested waters at great hazard. The first definite expression of professional naval opinion on the subject to be published is the view of the general board of the United States navy."

"The general board, with the length of experience of the present war, to guide them, consider that the command of the sea can only be gained and held by vessels that can take and keep the sea in all weathers and overcome the strongest enemy vessels that may be brought against them. The backbone of a navy that can command the sea consists of the strongest sea-going and sea-keeping ships of its day."

## 4,000 Languages Spoken

Of Dialects, There is no Counting Their Number

How many men, if asked how many languages there were in the world, could give anything like an accurate answer? Inquires London Answers. The average man's knowledge or ability to speak languages rarely exceeds two besides his native tongue, yet we find that the Emperor Francis Joseph, when visiting a Red Cross hospital recently spoke with the patients in their own language, which shows the aged emperor to be master of six. It may appear strange, but it is nevertheless true, that there are more than 4,000 languages spoken by mankind, while the number of dialects exceeds this. There are more than sixty vocabularies in Brazil, and in Mexico the Nahuatl is broken up into some 700 dialects. There are hundreds in Borneo, while in Australia there is no classifying the complexities. Let us assume that fifty dialects, on an average, belong to each language, and we have the colossal total of 250,000 linguistic abilities.

A century hence the probability is that there will only be four languages of importance in the world. Central Europe may produce a newer and more straightforward German language, imperial English may reign alone over the North American continent, while a more businesslike Spanish will be used in South American States. While Russia may take on some rich Slavonic dialect, which will blend the race of Eastern Europe and Central Asia into a harmonious federation. So that in future these four languages will enter into what may be a never ending competition.

## LATEST BOOK OF VON BERNHARDI REVEALS THE PLANS OF GERMANY

"BRITAIN AS GERMANY'S VASSAL," IS THE TITLE

Remarkable for the Author's Spirit of Prophecy in Dealing with the German Ambition and Determination to Rule the World, no Matter How the End is Attained

Under the illuminating title of "Britain as Germany's Vassal," the latest work of General Friedrich von Bernhardi who attained international prominence two years ago by his now well known work, "Germany and the Next War," has been translated into English and has just reached this country. Written in 1913, this latest work of Germany's greatest advocate of expansion by war, is like its predecessor, remarkable for the author's spirit of prophecy in so far as the intentions and acts of his own country are concerned.

Much which the volume contains might have been written since the war began and would be a fairly accurate account of what has actually happened. After a careful perusal of the work it is impossible to escape the conclusion that General von Bernhardi either knew the military program of his country and hoped by its advocacy of it in his public writings to push it to speedy consummation, or has been gifted with remarkable powers of divination.

The translation of this work of von Bernhardi has been done by a well known student of German conditions, Mr. J. Ellis Barker, who is best known for his work "Modern Germany."

In this latest work, von Bernhardi has traversed much of the same ground covered by his original book. Again is found the doctrine that Germany must strike hard and quick to crush France, that war is a necessary factor in the development of culture and the upbuilding of a nation, that peace breeds decadence, and that treaties were made to be broken and should never be seriously regarded as binding.

But the author now goes to limits which were never dreamed of by the readers of his other volume. By war, he says, Germany must acquire supremacy in Europe and the Mediterranean first, and follow this with the mastery of the world.

"Decadent England," described as Germany's chief enemy, must be made subservient to Germany either by war or by an alliance, under which she must give up her naval supremacy, quit the Triple Entente, abandon her allies and disarm by distributing her fleet over the world, meanwhile leaving Germany alone in

crushing France and acquiring domination of Europe, North Africa and Asia Minor. In plain language, General von Bernhardi asserts that Britain must become Germany's vassal either through war or submission.

Mr. Barker, in a preface to the work calls attention to the fact that diplomatically and militarily, Germany has carried out every one of von Bernhardi's recommendations contained in this volume, adding:

"His latest book is perhaps the most remarkable political indiscretion of modern times."

Von Bernhardi has given considerable space in his book to the United States. He thinks that this country should fight England and that the United States is making a great mistake in its advocacy of peace and arbitration treaties, although he excuses the policy on the ground of tremendous population, inaccessibility and in exhaustible resources, which he believes responsible for a "fancied" security.

With his characteristic aptness the author has in his work hit squarely on a problem which has been agitating the United States for some time, and which was the subject of the president's message recently—the question of preparedness. On this subject von Bernhardi has no illusions. Without any particular reference to the United States, he says:

"The greatest crime that can be committed against a nation is the neglect of its armed power and the diminution of its armed forces. When army and navy are neglected, or lose prestige, the national organism sickens."

Wizard as he has been in foreseeing events in Europe, von Bernhardi reveals one mistake in his new book. Urging war upon the Entente powers, "although it may lead to war similar to the Seven Years' War," he predicted that there would be delay in the sending to the Continent of an English expeditionary force. He based his belief in the crushing of France and the simplifying of Germany's task to a very large extent on this. At the same time he says unhesitatingly that if all the powers of the entente should attack Germany "at the same time—which is what has happened—Germany 'may meet defeat and heavy and terrible times.'"

## The War and Jewish People

Palestine May Once Again Belong to the Jewish People

Dr. Richard Gottheil is probably correct in predicting that the war will solve the Jewish problem in Europe and Asia. For one thing it has proved that the essential element of Judaism is not distinctively racial, but religious. The Jews living in America, for instance, are as genuinely and patriotically American as the New Englanders or Virginians, their distinguishing feature being their religious and the habits of thought and custom, that belong to their religion. And they have as much right to practice that as have the Catholics or Protestants to enjoy and live their respective faiths.

There are as many as 250,000 Jews in the Russian army, and the Jews of Germany, Austria, France and Serbia are proportionately loyal and patriotic. The anti-Semitic prejudice must die away in the face of such facts. And when the war is over it ought to be comparatively easy to give back to the Jews their shrine and to allow them once more to feel the pride of possession in a land that means more to them in historic and religious association than any other land does to any other people. American Christians will be the first to rejoice if Palestine can once again belong to the children of Israel.—Philadelphia Evening Ledger.

## Egypt an English Province

Khedive Made a False Move When He Consented to a Holy War

Egypt of the far away Hyksos, of Moses, of Saladin, of Harun-al-Raschid, has now by formal decree passed under the protectorate of Great Britain. Ever since 1882 England has had paramount influence in Egypt, although Turkey claimed suzerainty and the Khedive was allowed to conduct affairs of state with genuine Oriental display. The only country that might have objected to England's annexation of Egypt was France, but under the circumstances France is all too willing to accede to the British claim.

Probably of all the countries involved in the war Egypt had most to gain by remaining absolutely neutral. And certainly Egypt had every reason to be loyal to England. After many stormy decades the English brought peace to Egypt from the delta of the Nile up to the further frontiers of the Sahara. Millions of dollars were spent in irrigation works, and the desert became fertile. Instead of revenging Gordon's death in Khartoum a magnificent college was built for the benefit of the natives. Lord Cromer reorganized the finances, saved the country from bankruptcy and made it affluent. And yet England's attitude was only advisory and directive.

The Khedive, influenced by the Sultan of Turkey as overlord and head of the Moslems, made a false move when he consented to the Holy War. It is difficult to see how Great Britain could do other than depose him and annex his ancient kingdom. As a strategic move the action was necessary, and considering all that England has invested in Egypt, the annexation will appear to the world as a measure of justice.—Philadelphia Evening Ledger.

As showing the possibilities for tree growth in regions where irrigation has to be depended upon, it is pointed out that Boise, Idaho, has as many as ninety-four different kinds of ornamental and shade trees.

## Insulting the Emperor

Sacredness of German Majesty Guarded Very Rigorously

Imprisonment of from two months to five years is the usual punishment inflicted upon German subjects who insult their Emperor or members of his family. According to the courts an "insult" may mean anything or done, whether in public or private, with or without the intention of offending, which may be deemed irreverent. In Antwerp recently several citizens were arrested for expressing displeasure with the excesses of the German soldiers. A town official in conversation with a German butcher, who criticized the action of the Belgian government towards Germans, remarked that that was as nothing compared with the Zeppelin attacks and the killing of women and children.

The butcher informed the authorities, and the Belgian official was arrested and sentenced to two months' imprisonment. About ten similar cases occurred within a few days.

Statistics collected in 1893, at the end of the first decade of the present emperor's reign, showed that since his accession to the throne much more than 1,000 years of imprisonment had been inflicted upon offenders under section 95 of the code. Convictions have been notoriously more numerous than before. Scarcely a week elapses without the notice in the general press of three or four trials of this character. To the German it is not a laughing matter. Nevertheless, it remains true that no section in the whole criminal code is so frequently broken.

## Robbed the Belgians

Germans Stole All Belgium Cattle and Ruined Crops

Reports received from Louvain, Liege and Namur say that the conditions in those cities are if possible worse than they are in Brussels. Louvain had then only a four days' supply of flour, while Liege had no flour at all. The peasants in many districts have been forced to exist on legumes, as the crops of beets and cabbages have been ruined. The meat and milk supplies have also been cut off, the army having taken the cattle.

"It is declared to be absolutely essential that food be obtained from abroad."

Nearly half of those people who have been able to remain in Belgium are wandering helplessly from town to town, seeking shelter with friends and relatives. Malines, which formerly had 60,000 inhabitants, has but few undamaged houses standing; a similar situation exists at Namur and Louvain.

The road from Antwerp to Brussels is black with processions of people moving in either direction. Wagons and carts are filled with the wreckage of their household effects. Thousands on foot are carrying bundles or pushing dogcarts, always moving, but with no definite destination.

"I hear a lot of talk nowadays about eugenics and the law of heredity. What is the law of heredity, anyhow?" asked the prominent club member of the president.

"Very simple," replied the president. "The law of heredity is that all undesirable traits come from the other parent."



## NEW SPRING GOODS

Spring is approaching and with it the demand for new and pretty fabrics.

We have just opened up a large consignment of Spring Goods that are

### Something Different

Dress goods, silks, satins, gingham, galateas, kindergartens, prints, muslins, rice cloths, chambrays, piques, Bedford cords, curtain muslins, etc., etc.

These are all moderately priced goods, and all money savers. We invite inspection.

**Elves Bros**  
The Store of Good Service



#### SYNOPSIS OF CANADIAN NORTH-WEST LAND REGULATIONS

THE sole head of a family, or any male over 18 years old, may homestead a quarter-section of available Dominion land in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta. Applicant must appear in person at the Dominion Lands Agency or Sub-Agency for the District. Entry by proxy may be made at any Dominion Lands Agency (but not Sub-Agency), on certain conditions.

Duties—Six months residence upon and cultivation of the land in each of three years. A homesteader may live within nine miles of his homestead on a farm of at least 80 acres, on certain conditions. A habitable house is required except when residence is performed in the vicinity.

In certain districts a homesteader in good standing may pre-empt a quarter section alongside his homestead. Price \$3.00 per acre.

Duties—Six months residence in each of three years after earning homestead patent; also 50 acres extra cultivation. Pre-emption patent may be obtained as soon as homestead patent, on certain conditions.

A settler who has exhausted his homestead right may take a purchased homestead in certain districts. Price \$3.00 per acre. Duties—Must reside six months in each of three years, cultivate 50 acres and erect a house worth \$300.

The area of cultivation is subject to reduction in case of rough, scrubby or stony land. Live stock may be substituted for cultivation under certain conditions.

W. W. CORY, C.M.G.,  
Deputy of the Minister of the Interior.  
N.B.—Unauthorized publication of this advertisement will not be paid for.—64388

#### MAIL CONTRACT

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the Postmaster General, will be received at Ottawa until Noon, on Friday, the 19th February 1915, for the conveyance of His Majesty's Mails, on a proposed Contract for four years, twice per week each way, between Brunetta and Kinnowdale from the Postmaster General's pleasure.

Printed notices containing further information as to conditions of proposed Contract may be seen and blank forms of Tender may be obtained at the Post Office of Brunetta, Badger Lake, Kinnowdale and at the office of the Post Office Inspector.

Post Office Inspector's Office, Calgary, 8th January, 1915.

D. A. BRUCE, P. Inspector

J2013

By virtue of a Distress Warrant issued by E. J. Charters, Esq., a Justice of the Peace in and for the Province of Alberta, under an order made by the said Justice against H. F. Richardson, I have distrained the goods and chattels of the said H. F. Richardson, to wit:—

1 Rumeley Gasoline Oil Pull Tractor Engine, all of which goods and chattels will be sold by public auction, at Dodd's Livery Barn, Vulcan, on the 10th day of February, 1915, at the hour of 2 o'clock in the afternoon.

Dated this 27th day of January, A.D. 1915.

EDW. H. PETRIE,  
Clerk of the Peace, R.N.W.M.P. Co.

## Imperial Hotel

Vulcan

Best Equipped Hotel on the Line.  
Excellent Table.  
Every Attention Given.

A. MUTZ, Proprietor

## Jack Tompson

Auctioneer

For dates and particulars, apply to

FLOOD & WHICHER

Insurance Agents  
Vulcan, Alta.

ASK  
ELVES BROS.  
Vulcan

TO SHOW YOU A COPY OF THE

\$10.000.00  
ROBIN HOOD  
COOK BOOK

THIS BOOK CAN BE SECURED  
WITH COUPONS FOUND IN EVERY BAG OF

ROBIN HOOD FLOUR

AND  
ROBIN HOOD  
ROLLED OATS.

## Horses Wanted

I am in the market for a bunch of mixed horses, from 25 to 50 head. Farmers having any for sale should write me at once.

Address  
W. H. LEWIS,  
303 5th Ave. East,  
Calgary.

## The VULCAN ADVOCATE

CHARLES CLARK, Proprietor  
R. W. GLOVER, Managing Editor

Published Every Wednesday in the Heart of a Wonderfully Rich Farming and Ranching District.

SUBSCRIPTION:—\$1.50 per year; Foreign countries \$2.00. Exchange must be added to cheques.

### PREPAREDNESS FOR WAR.

"Had there been a national system of universal military training adopted some years ago the chances are that there would have been no war."

The above is quoted from the editorial page of a Toronto paper, the article dealing with the question of military preparedness in Europe. From whatever standpoint we may view the present regrettable circumstances in Europe today, it is hard to justify the foregoing remark. Nothing to date has shown that it is correct.

No amount of preparedness for war will stop it. The old cry that the best preventative for war is to be prepared for it has been shown to be false if only by the fact that the nations who are fighting today are better prepared than any others in the world. Germany and France both have the conscription system, the former having utilized it since 1806 and from then she has raised what was considered to be the finest fighting machine ever seen. Russia is able to call millions of men to the colors and array them against her enemies, but none of these facts have deterred the present war. None of the nations have stood back on account of the superior strength of the other. The same applies to the fleet. Great Britain has a preponderance of sea power that is second to none, and has shown itself actually to be so.

England considered herself a sea power, and the others were land powers, and they have worked and built up along these lines consistently, and yet in no case has another nation climbed down to make way for the stronger man. Military systems, as they go on, gather strength and pride, and the longer they are fostered the stronger becomes the national belief in the fighting machine. Hence, then, it is no deterrent, but rather a reason to go to war if there is reliance on the country's preparedness.

### COALITION GOVERNMENT.

What is the difference between the welfare of a nation when at peace and when at war?

The question is prompted by the fact of the coalition government acting in England at the present. When the war broke out the Liberal government called to their aid the advice and counsel of the leaders of the Conservative government, and the result is that higher and better results have been achieved through this co-operation.

When the war is over this state of things will cease. It will drop away and the two parties will again assume their old roles of government and opposition.

Now, then, we are left to decide the question as to why, if a coalition government can do better in war time, why cannot it do so in time of peace? Obviously the party reply to this will be that you cannot have a good government without a strong opposition. Granted, but if on the other hand the sudden crisis of a nation requires the advice of the two parties to guide it why should not the country reap the benefits of the same conditions when there is no national crisis, when only the domestic business has to be dealt with?

Party politics is generally accepted as the best means of government, but there are, on the other hand, many objections to it, and not always does the country get the best of its great men by the system of party.

At the present time the best statesmen in the British Isles are working together. Imagine how this would have worked eight months ago when the question of Home Rule was before the country!

After all, if the war leaves us some notion of the value of coalition that can be worked on in times of peace the country will not stand to lose.

### IMPORTANCE OF SEED GRAIN.

More than ever the question of good seed grain seems to be prominent this year, and farmers are urged from all quarters to make use of no seed but that of which they are certain will yield them returns for their time, labor and money.

Carelessness of selection and failure to test seed grain are two vital points which it is claimed are often overlooked by the farmer. In another column we give an extract from the subject taken from a "Better Farming" pamphlet of the Saskatchewan Government, and this urges the farmer to go to the trouble of making a home test that is inexpensive and accurate.

The value of good seed grain is to be taken into consideration by some of the prominent banking concerns of the Dominion this season, and where this is the case stipulations are laid down that before a farmer can expect to be able to borrow money he must be able to say that the seed grain he has sown is good, tested, and capable of repaying him for his work and the banker for the loan.

That in itself is sufficient to induce the farmer to exercise care in the selection of his seed grain. If the farmer wants his grain tested he can have this done for him free of charge by sending two ounces to the Dominion Seed House, Calgary, which will

will be made for him. For the expense of a little trouble in this way the farmer saves himself much worry and in many cases the loss of a season's work. No man would willingly sow seed that he knew would not give him satisfaction, but too many times the word of others is taken without the test being applied to the seed with the result that the purchaser finds himself on the wrong side of the deal. No man can afford to sow seed grain that has not been tested.

### GERMANS DECLARE BLOCKADE.

The German admiralty have ordered a full blockade of the British Isles, and the announcement containing this information also accuses the British government of having used neutral flags for her shipping. The order is as follows:

The waters around Great Britain and Ireland, including the whole English channel, are declared a war zone from and after February 18th, 1915. Every enemy ship found in this war zone will be destroyed, even if it is impossible to avert dangers which threaten the crew, and passengers. Also neutral ships in the war zone are in danger, as in consequence of the misuse of neutral flags ordered by the British government on January 31st, and in view of the hazards of naval warfare, it cannot always be avoided that attacks meant for enemy ships endanger neutral ships.

Shipping northward around the Shetland Islands, in the eastern basin of the North Sea, and a strip of at least thirty nautical miles in breadth along the Dutch coast, is endangered in the same way.

This action is directed against the supplies going into the British Isles, the Germans holding that if the British fleet can attempt to starve the Germans, they are justified in retaliating by attacking merchant shipping by means of the submarine. The following message conveys that idea:

"From Great Britain's method of warfare of starving Germany we must come to the conclusion that the entire British people is our enemy, and submarine war against Great Britain's merchantmen must be begun and carried through recklessly."

The German submarine 21 sank four merchantmen at the beginning of the month off the west coast of England. The crews were allowed to leave the steamers.

### SEED TEST FOR GERMINATION

No grain should be sown without first being tested for germination. Anyone can make the test in the home and secure just as accurate results, if the simple instructions are followed, as can be obtained in the best of seed testing laboratories. Many farmers who failed to test their grain last spring would have saved many hundreds of dollars as well as a great deal of time and labor had they conducted this little experiment.

The following was reported to the Department of Agriculture, Saskatchewan, last summer: A man sowed a field of wheat early in the year and because it had been very badly frosted and weathered only a very few grains sprouted, so he sowed it again about the first of June with oats. He had not tested the wheat. Had he tested the oats he would have found that they, too, had no germinating power left and he probably would have remembered that they were frozen the previous fall. Finally, in desperation, he sowed the field to frozen flax seed. One must refrain from making comments on such proceedings, but had he taken the trouble to test his grain he would have been just as wise in the fall as much less sad.

All that is needed to conduct a test is a little common sense together with two pieces of flannel a couple of feet long and about eight inches wide, a pie-plate eight inches in diameter, and a common saucer about six inches in diameter. Place the saucer upside down in the bottom of the plate, pour water into the plate until the saucer is one-third covered, and throughout the test add water occasionally to keep to this level. Next, fold one piece of flannel so that it will nicely cover the saucer and so that the edges of the fold lie into the water round the saucer. On the cloth where it comes over the saucer spread the grain to be tested. In grain testing one of the important things is to keep the grain moist all the time but not covered with water. The edges of the cloth upon which the grain rests, being in water, the sample will be constantly kept moist. Over the grain place the other piece of flannel loosely folded. This will aid in maintaining evenness of temperature and prevent the upper surfaces of the kernels becoming dry. Now set the dish with the grain in some place in the room where the temperature will be most nearly uniform, preferably on the clock shelf if you are a bachelor. In selecting the sample for testing count 100 grains. Do not pick out all the big kernels but take them as they come, thereby getting a test of the sample as it will be sown. In a high class sample of wheat 85 per cent of the grain will produce vigorous sprouts in two or three days and 90 per cent should germinate inside of five days. If 90 per cent germinate inside of eight days and 75 per cent are strong sprouts, it may be considered fairly good, but if less than 75 per cent germinate inside of 10 days, it is poor and means that much heavier seeding must be done in the spring. It will be advisable to purchase new seed if you can, and get it as clean of weed seeds as you can. Oats require about one-fifth more time than does wheat. Flax requires nearly the same time as wheat. Oats germinate better in March than they do in November. Flax, as a rule, germinates better in the soil than in the testing apparatus. Every man should test his grain.

The above is an extract from a bulletin issued by the Department of Agriculture, Saskatchewan, and is a valuable one for the farmer.

### ESTRAY

ESTRAY—Strayed from S. 1/4 Section 20-16-24, Dorset place, 3 miles south of Vulcan, a bay horse, weight about 900 lbs., white star on forehead, ears tipped with frost, none also frozen, no brand, reward offered. R. Sealock, Lomond.

ESTRAY—From N.W. 1/4, 34-16-25, one brown mare, 3 years old, should have sucking colt with her, branded on left ribs. Reward for information leading to recovery of these animals. J. A. Smith, Vulcan, Alberta. d9t4

ESTRAY—from Okotoks, (through Blackie) 1 white horse, 5 years, pulled tail, branded on left shoulder. Information leading to recovery of same, or on returning, reward of \$5. George Hoadley, Okotoks. 74

### NOTICE

#### VILLAGE OF VULCAN

Notice is hereby given that a red bull about one year old, horn about 10 inches long, no brand visible, was impounded in the village Pound of the Village of Vulcan on Saturday, December 5th 1914.

Small white spot on the right jaw and white stripe across the forehead.  
FRANK J. KAISER,  
Poundkeeper.  
Dec 23/14.

### WANTED

WANTED—A teacher for a term of eight months, commencing April 1, for Willard School District, No. 2176. State qualifications and salary wanted. C. S. Houghton, Sec. Treas., Queenstown, Alberta.

### FOR SALE

FOR SALE—12 head of young cattle, apply Peter McIntyre, Reid Hill. F10t4

FOR SALE—1500 bushels of good seed oats for sale. J. S. Jamieson, N.W. 18-16-25, Vulcan, Alberta. f10t4

FOR SALE—One 15 h.p. J. I. Case steam engine, good as new, and a 32 in. Sawyer-Massey separator, for \$1,000 terms can be arranged. See E. M. Hollister, Vulcan, Alta. A15

FOR SALE—Three or four full-blooded Hampshire male pigs, at reasonable prices. One full-blooded imported Percheron Stallion, will sell or trade for horses or cattle, or will exchange for another stud equally as good, full-blooded Percheron. J. A. Smith, Vulcan, Alberta. d9t4

FOR SALE—A number of Rhode Island Red cockerels, at \$1 each. M. S. Guegenrich, Vulcan, Alberta. d2t4

TO RENT—One dwelling and office in Shaw Block. Good commodious premises. For particulars apply F. W. Shaw, Vulcan, phone R.106. d30t4

FOR SALE—A number of young Berkshire thoroughbred registered sows, ready for breeding. Moderate prices. Jas. Allan, C.P.R. Farm, Vulcan. j0t4

## The Churches

### Presbyterian

Rev. D. K. Allan, Pastor; Mr. H. F. Richardson, Supt. Sunday School; F. A. Elves Clerk of Session; P. H. Irving, Clerk of Managers; Mr. R. W. Glover, Pianist.

Morning Service 11 a.m., Sunday School 2.30 p.m.; Evening Service 7.30 p.m. Services held in the Masonic Hall.

Ladies Aid meets last Thursday of each month. Mrs. F. A. Elves, President; Mrs. W. F. Jennejohn, Vice-President; Mrs. D. K. Allan, Secretary; Mrs. A. M. Trail, Treasurer.

## Lodge: Directory

VULCAN LODGE No. 74, A.F. & A.M.

G. R. A. Regular meeting on the Tuesday on or before the full moon. Lodge of instruction two weeks before regular meeting. Visiting brothers welcome.

G. M. CARSON, W. M.

A. J. FLOOD, SECRETARY.

O. O. F. SAMARITAN LODGE

No. 91, VULCAN, ALBERTA.

Lodge meets every Wednesday, at 8.00 p.m. Visiting brothers welcome.

E. G. MCPHERSON, NOBLE GRAND.

H. MOLD, SECRETARY.

WANTED—Land about one section. I want to buy for cash and also trade in sixty-six acres on the Gulf Coast Fruit Belt of Texas. Drainage land, ditched and ready for the plow, two to four crops each year. All kinds of garden truck, figs, oranges, pears, etc. Garden truck does best in winter when prices are high. For particulars see F. Anderson at Savoy Hotel, Vancouver, B.C. D-10t4

For Information Regarding  
**VULCAN & DISTRICT**  
—WRITE THE—  
SECRETARY OF THE BOARD OF TRADE  
VULCAN, ALBERTA

## QUEEN CAFE

Meals at all hours

Ice Cream

Confectionery and Candies

Cigars, Tobacco, Soft Drinks

VULCAN ALBERTA.

R. W. GLOVER

Teacher of Piano

Vulcan

M. H. KAHLER,

Watchmaker and Jeweller

OPTICIAN

EYES TESTED FREE

VULCAN, ALTA.

CLARENCE DAVIS

AUCTIONEER

Sales Made of Anything, Anywhere, Live Stock and Farm Sales Especially. For dates and particulars apply to A. Mitchell & Co., Vulcan. Write wire or phone me at Champion Alta. Phone No. R304.

P. W. L. CLARK

Barrister

Solicitor, and Notary Public

Loans Arranged

Bk. of Hamilton Bldg., Vulcan

## DENTISTRY

C. H. NELSON

DENTIST

VULCAN ALBERTA

IN CHAMPION

THURSDAY AND FRIDAY

OF EACH WEEK

A. R. BOND

BRAND READER

Eastway

Owner of Horses branded on Left Shoulder.

## Royal Cafe

MEALS AT ALL HOURS

Fruits, Soft Drinks, Candies, Tobaccos, Cigars, Cigarettes

## B. C. RESTAURANT

Meals Served at all Hours.

Ice Cream, Cigars, Tobaccos, Soft Drinks, Candies, Fruit

VULCAN, ALTA.

R. K. B. KNOWLES, M. D.

Physician and Surgeon

Vulcan, Alta.

Phones 44 and 43

DRS. G. M. CARSON and C. T. GALBRAITH

PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS

VULCAN ALBERTA

F.P. Box 39, Phone 18.

## Vulcan Market Report

Spring Wheat, No. 1	1.32
" No. 2	1.29
" No. 3	1.24
" No. 4	1.18
" No. 5	1.15
" No. 6	1.10
" Feed	1.05
Rejected No. 1	1.20
" No. 2	1.17
" No. 3	1.14
Oats, No. 2 C.W.	.56
" Extra No. 1 Feed	.53
" No. 1 Feed	.51
" No. 2 Feed	.49
Barley, No. 3	.85
" No. 4	.80
Feed	.57
Flax No. 1, N.W.	1.32
" No. 2 C.W.	1.29
" No. 3 C.W.	1.12
Rye	.80
Eggs	.40
Butter	.25
Spring Chicken	.7
Pork	.7
Cattle, live	.54
Cows	.54
Hogs	.64
Dressed Hogs	.6
Ducks	.6
Turkeys	.11
Geese	.10

**Shiloh**  
The family remedy for Coughs and Colds.  
Shiloh costs so little and does so much.



# ...The... WAR

is using up a tremendous amount of leather, and as a result the price of harness is steadily advancing. We were fortunate, however, in booking a few sets prior to the advance, and while they last, we will offer same at the old figures. It will be to your advantage to call in and secure your requirements early.

## IRVING'S Ltd.

### Bank of Hamilton

Capital Authorized \$5,000,000  
Surplus Paid-up \$3,000,000  
Reserve \$750,000

**SAFETY FIRST**  
The money you save, instead of being a comfort, may be a care, if you have to worry as to its safety. Banish worry by depositing it in the Bank of Hamilton, which has safeguarded the earnings of the thrifty for over forty years in good times and bad, building up, year by year, a surplus now 25 per cent. greater than its capital.

VULCAN BRANCH  
A. M. TRAIL, MANAGER



### Great North Insurance Co

The great North Insurance company an Alberta institution with headquarters in Calgary, received \$140,000 in premiums last year, and declared a dividend of ten per cent at its annual meeting, which was held in Calgary, on Wednesday, February 3rd. It also put away in its surplus a handsome sum, and decided to increase its capitalization from \$250,000 to \$500,000, in order to take care of its large and growing business.

Among other important departures that was decided upon at Wednesday's meeting was the establishment of a subsidiary loan and trust company, in order to facilitate the advantageous handling of the accumulation of its funds. The new board of directors were charged with the organization of the trust company, which will be doing business in Calgary in the early spring. The board was also instructed to make application for a Dominion charter.

Officers were elected for the ensuing year as follows: President and manager, W. J. Walker; vice-president, P. E. Lessard, M. L. A.; second vice-president, Hon. Alex. C. Rutherford; third vice-president, Edward J. Fream; secretary, A. H. Mellor; while F. A. Walker, M. L. A., J. K. Innis, and George H. Ross were elected as additional members to the board of directors.

### Dominion Bank Report.

Net earnings of \$925,000 or a decrease of but \$25,000 from the high record of the previous year, are shown by the Dominion Bank for the fiscal year ending December 31st, 1914. This result, in view of the world-wide depression, and the wise policy of the Bank to conserve its resources in liquid form, must be regarded as highly satisfactory.

Quarterly dividends were paid during the year at the rate of twelve per cent per annum which has a bonus of two per cent amounted to \$835,000. Contributions were made to the officers' Pension Fund and the Canadian Patriotic Fund of \$25,000 each. Other Patriotic donations amounted to \$3,500. It is interesting to note in this connection that the

Bank is paying the salaries of all its employees who are on military service.

The statement shows that the Bank now possesses the largest amount of gold, silver and other available assets in its history. The former amount of over \$11,000,000 while the total liquid assets aggregate \$27,300,000, or over 40 per cent of the Bank's liabilities to the public. There is a slight contraction in total deposits, the decrease amounting to about \$2,000,000. Current loans in Canada which now amount to nearly \$47,200,000 are down \$1,300,000 from the figures of the previous year. Call loans abroad have been reduced too, but call and short loans in Canada have been increased somewhat and now stand at \$6,136,000.

The annual meeting was held at the Head Office of the Bank in Toronto last Wednesday, and the shareholders have every reason to congratulate the General Manager, Directors and Officers of the Bank on the handsome showing for the year in spite of the many adverse conditions.

### Death of T. M. Tigner

The death of Thomas McCall Tigner, father of R. A. Tigner of Blackie, took place on December 29th, at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Mason, in Spokane, Wash., at the age of 75 years. His two sons, who live in Alberta, R. A. and O. C. Tigner, were present at the deathbed.

Mr. Tigner was a veteran of the American Civil War, and saw service from 1861 to 1864, and was in many battles, including White River, Arkansas Post, siege of Vicksburg, the siege Jackson, Mississippi, Tusculum, Look Out Mountain, and Riggold Gap. In the siege of Vicksburg, he was the only man that was left standing in his company.

### Irrigation Scheme Fails

From recent reports it appears that there is little chance of the Canadian government undertaking the irrigation of the 100,000 acres near Lethbridge. Apart from the lack of funds at its disposal for this kind of work, the government say that the scheme is one that will have to be thoroughly gone into before anything could be done.

### Blackie News

The Blackie Short Course School in Agriculture held last week was wonderfully well attended by the farmers and stockmen of the district, who evinced a deep interest in each days proceeding. The following resolution passed was only a mild expression of their appreciation of those present on January 20th.

Moved by Mr. W. H. Wilderman and seconded by C. E. Frank, that this large body of farmers, stockmen and visitors who have daily attended the Short Course School in Agriculture conducted this week at Blackie, express their very high appreciation of the excellent instruction given, by moving a vote of thanks to the Hon. Duncan Marshall, Minister of Agriculture for Alberta, and his very efficient and courteous staff of instructors for bringing, at our request, this thoroughly practical and highly beneficial school to our town.

### Brant News

J. L. Merrick visited friends in Nanton over Sunday.

Horace Layton shipped two cars of hogs to Calgary on Wednesday.

A. J. Spankie loaded two cars of hogs for Calgary this week.

The postmaster here is in receipt of a departmental letter, through Dr. Stanley, of High River, informing him that the proposed mail route running west of Brant has been approved. The details are now being completed by Dr. Stanley, and no doubt the service will be in operation in the spring.

Thomas Margetts has disposed of 8000 bushels of oats for the nice sum of 60c. per bushel.

Charles Hicklin was sentenced, at the mock trial on Tuesday evening, to life imprisonment with hard labor, for carrying coffee to the inmates.

### Cayley United Farmers

The United Farmers' Association gave an oyster dinner in the Presbyterian hall on Friday afternoon, January 29. A large company was present and enjoyed the hospitality of the members of the association. After a sumptuous repast had been indulged in, Mr. J. W. Campbell took the chair and introduced an interesting program.

The association was fortunate in securing the presence of Mr. Speakman, president elect of the United Farmers' Association of Alberta, and Mr. Dunnam, a member of the provincial executive, both of whom delivered forceful and practical addresses.

Mr. Speakman, in the course of his remarks, said that people sometimes in using phrases dealing with the importance of the farmer did so without realizing the full significance of their words, but supposing the farmers as a body were to go on strike and refuse to supply the city men with the materials necessary for food and clothing, then the public would recognize the true import of some of those phrases which at present were often so lightly used.

Dealing with the U. F. A., the speaker said the principles for which it stood were two—first, justice to the farmer, and second, equal rights to every class. The U. F. A. did not believe in securing benefits for the farmer where doing so meant inflicting an injustice on any other class.

The organization since its inception had been the means of inspiring the farmers of Alberta to stand as a united body with a common aim.

Mr. Dunnam said that the importance of the farmer had recently been demonstrated in some of the districts where the crops were such a total failure. There they saw that not only the farmer was affected, but also the business and professional man.

This province was a great province with a great and glorious future, and in the making of that future the farmer and the farmers' organizations had an indispensable part to play.

Mr. Elgin Palmer spoke on education and its relation to farming, pointing out how the attitude of the farmer towards education had recently changed, and how that the farmer to-day realized its value to a greater extent than he had ever done before.

After several songs and recitation had been rendered, the meeting closed with the singing of the National Anthem and "My Country 'Tis of Thee."

### Calgary Man Dies at Front

Douglas Leach, of Calgary, of the Princess Patricia's regiment, was mentioned in last night's casualty list as having succumbed to spinal meningitis in the Canadian field hospital at Boulogne, France.

Leach was a brother of Mrs. Darley, of 3605 Sixth street—A west, was 24 years of age, and had been in the city about six years. He threw up a job in the courthouse to enlist with the Princess Pat's, going with the second contingent of 30, whom it will be remembered, were held up for a while at Bassano en route to join the regiment.

Born in South Africa, he accompanied his sister, Mrs. Darley, to Calgary about six years ago. During his stay here he made numerous acquaintances in the city, and his loss will be regretted by a large circle.

A wire to his brother-in-law, Mr. Darley, who is in the supreme court offices, yesterday apprised him of the death, in accordance with the policy of the department of notifying the relatives before the casualty is published in the newspapers.

Only a short while ago news was received by Mr. and Mrs. Darley that two first cousins of Leach, who enlisted in the Rand Rifles, a volunteer corps at Johannesburg, were killed in one of the first engagements between the loyalist forces of South Africa and the Germans, in German South-west Africa. Leach is survived by two sisters in Calgary, Mrs. Darley and Mrs. Lamb, and by a brother in Pretoria.

### County Orange Lodge

The Calgary County Loyal Orange Lodge held its annual meeting on Tuesday night at Calgary and was attended by upwards of 75 delegates and 50 visitors. The reports presented showed that the lodge had had a most successful year, two new lodges being added and a net increase of over 25 per cent in the membership registered. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: County Master, H. J. Fleming, Calgary; D. Co. Master, J. O. McConnell, Calgary; Co. Chaplain, Rev. James Bracken, Okotoks; Co. Secretary, W. L. Hall, Calgary; Co. Treasurer, R. C. Jackson, Calgary; Co. Lecturers, Wm. Watson, Calgary; James Anderson, Cochrane; Fred Smith, Springbank; C. O. of C. W. T. Birney, Banff; Grand Lodge proxy, C. C. Mills, Calgary.

### Correspondence

Calgary, February 2, 1915  
EDITOR, HIGH RIVER TIMES,  
High River, Alberta.

Dear Sir,—I am informed that the Peerless Poultry & Produce Company are using my name in their advertisement appearing in your paper, referring your subscribers to me, claiming to have my recommendation of them. This has been inserted in your paper without my knowledge or consent, and I beg to say that I do not recommend them.

Will you kindly insert this as it has been an injury to me as well as your subscribers, and oblige,

Yours truly,  
Alberta Farmers Co-operative Company, Limited.

E. CARSWELL.  
This advertisement appeared in the Vulcan Advocate also, readers please note its contents.—Ed.

### Military Men and Matters

The report is current in Ottawa that the third Canadian contingent will be armed with Lee-Enfield, instead of Ross rifles.

The promotions recently recommended have now received official confirmation. These include the promotion of Private Wolley-Dod to be lieutenant.

Military authorities have advised the farmers that the sowing of seed this spring will be useless, because by that time there will be little or no German nation.

There is justice in the suggestion that men who are rejected by the military authorities should receive some badge or certificate showing that at least they have had the courage and patriotism to offer themselves for service.

The German supreme military court has commuted to imprisonment for twenty years the death sentence imposed on William Lonsdale, a British soldier, for an attack on a German non-commissioned officer at the military prison at Deobertitz.

### Judicial Sale of Farm Property

UNDER AND BY VIRTUE of the Judgment and final Order for Sale in the action of Floyd O. Earp vs. R. B. Tudor, there will be offered for sale by public auction, on Saturday the 23rd day of January A.D. 1915, at the hour of 2 o'clock in the afternoon at the Imperial Hotel in the Village of Vulcan, by John Thompson, Auctioneer, the following property, the South West Quarter of Section Twenty-two (22), Township sixteen (16), Range Twenty-four (24), West of the 1st Meridian in the Province of Alberta, subject to the reservations and conditions in the Grant from the Crown or in the existing Certificate of Title and also subject to two mortgages in favour of the Royal Loan & Savings Company.

The Vendor is informed that the soil is black loam on clay subsoil and well adapted for agriculture. The premises contain 100 acres, all of which are good arable land, 110 acres of the said premises have at one time been broken and cultivated but have gone back to sod. The said property is situated about 3 1/2 miles from the Village of Vulcan in the Province of Alberta.

The above premises will be offered for sale subject to the Conditions of Sale which will be read at the time of the sale and also subject to a reserve bid. 10% of the purchase price shall be paid at the time of the sale, 15% within sixty days thereafter without interest into Court, and the balance with interest at 7% as follows:—25% within six months, 25% within 9 months, the balance within one year.

For further particulars and conditions of Sale apply to John Thompson, or to Ballachey & MacKenzie, High River, Solicitors for the Plaintiff.

DATED AT HIGH RIVER this 22nd day of October A.D. 1914.

(Sgd.) LAURENCE J. CLARKE,  
Clerk of the Court.

APPROVED F. L. C. J513

**Sell Your Old Accounts!** We will buy them. Send them to-day! Crown Mercantile Agencies, Calgary. J20tf

### HERE'S GOOD NEWS FOR DYSPETICS

We have good news for every person in this town who has any form of stomach trouble. It is about a remedy for indigestion and dyspepsia that we have so much faith in as to offer it to you with our personal guarantee that if it does not relieve you and satisfy you in every way, we will refund the money you paid for it without question or argument of any kind. You risk nothing; either Rexall Dyspepsia Tablets will relieve your stomach ailments or the money you paid for them will be handed back to you. There is no real tape about our guarantee. It means just what it says. Your word is enough. If Rexall Dyspepsia Tablets don't satisfy you, the money is yours and we want you to have it.

Rexall Dyspepsia Tablets soothe the inflamed stomach, check heartburn and distress, stimulate a healthy secretion of gastric juice, aid in rapid and comfortable digestion of the food, and help to quickly restore the stomach to a comfortable, easy-going, healthy state. They also aid greatly in promoting regular bowel action. Rexall Dyspepsia Tablets are sold only at the 7,000 Rexall Stores, and in this town only by us. Three sizes, 25c, 50c and \$1.00.

### D. C. JONES, Druggist

**The Rexall Store**  
There is a Rexall Store in nearly every town and city in the United States, Canada and Great Britain. There is a different Rexall Store for nearly every ordinary human ailment, especially designed for the particular ill for which it is recommended. The Rexall Stores are America's Greatest Drug Stores.

### Provincial Appointments

The following appointments were recently made at Edmonton:

Notaries Public, J. S. Hunt, High River; G. S. Ferris, Nanton; M. W. McDonald, Okotoks.

Justice of Peace, Felix Gottlieb, L. Schroeder, Midnapore.

Commissioner for taking affidavits, S. H. Elliott, Cayley.

## The Lineham Lumber Co., Ltd.

VULCAN, ALBERTA.

## LUMBER

Slabs, Firewood, Doors, Windows, Finish. Get Our Prices.

John Dewie, Representative

### Reeves' For Satisfaction

## Exclusive Choice

Every lady appreciates the note of

### Distinction In Dress

something that cannot be copied.

Our New Spring Goods from the east include many novelties in

## Dress Materials

in 5 and 6 yard lengths only.

No two pieces are alike in shade

Prices from \$1.00 to \$2.00 per yard

They are for you to inspect

## H. W. REEVES

GENERAL MERCHANDISE

VULCAN

ALBERTA

Get It At Reeves' Store  
You Will Receive Satisfaction



# The Talisman

By L. T. Meade

Ward, Lock & Co., Limited  
London, Melbourne and Toronto

(Continued)

"Ain't it prime?" she cried. "Who'd ever guessed that she'd go on like that? I didn't know it was in her. It seems natural like, don't it, miss, that you should be with your own mother?"

"Oh, Kate," said Barbara, "I want—I want, dreadfully—to go back!"

"But don't you love her very much?" said Barbara. "I'd a mother, I'd love her."

"Perhaps I do a little, but oh! I want to go back! There's—there's—"

"Who be he, miss?"

"Kate, I love him so dearly and he must be nearly mad about me now! And then there is Uncle Horace; oh, what is to be done? What is to be done? I can't live like this! Kate, can't you possibly help me to get away? Paris? I was good to you at Worthington-on-the-Hill; won't you be good to me now? Won't you, at least send a letter for me?"

"Dear miss, if I'll soothe you, I will; it can't matter a letter being sent."

"But will you post it, or will you let me post it? There's no use in my writing a letter if no one will post it!"

"You're very cute, Miss Barbara," said Kate with a smile. "Well, Miss, it's just this—after all, I can't. You don't know what her is. Her knife would be in you in less time than you could cry 'winkle.' We must not cross her. Miss, we must do her bidding. It's all right of you lies quiet and humors her, and then perhaps in a short time I'll manage to get her to let you go back, but she won't do it for a few days, I'm certain, positive sure on that point, miss."

Kate Jessop's English was not remarked by the French servants at the Continental Hotel, although it undoubtedly would have been at an English hotel; this Mrs. Villiers knew well. She had, as a matter of fact, very little use for Kate; but intended to keep her for the present, fearing that she might be tempted to betray her to the London police—not that she had really much fear now. Her intention was to stay in Paris a short time, reaping an abundant harvest, and when she was tired of that to go to Monte Carlo with Barbara and her nurse. Perhaps by that time she would again have changed her name. How could the English detectives know that a certain Mrs. Villiers—a handsome, dark lady, traveling with a daughter and nurse—was the far-famed Florence Dunbar, the fair-haired woman they were searching for? Where was the limp, where was the twist of the mouth, where was the golden hair? Oh, she had managed her disguise well; she was too clever for the London police. She lived happily therefore, on the edge, the very edge of the precipice.

Meanwhile, in London, Mr. Sunningley and Ralph Osborne were nearly beside themselves. The police were absolutely dumfounded; they were told at every step they did not know what to do, they could not possibly understand how the woman could have slipped through their hands. Had they not a detective at each port? Was there not one of their detectives—Mrs. Villiers had recognized him, for she knew the faces of most of the London police—standing close to the great boat as it left Newhaven? And did he even once suspect that the handsome, dark woman, with the invalid daughter, was the one he wanted? She, the gracious, richly dressed lady in her lovely robes, accompanied by her delicate daughter, and her professional nurse? No; Mrs. Villiers passed within a stone's throw of the man, walked on board with a stately step and in absolute safety. She was now out of England, and not a detective had been able to discover her whereabouts.

Poor Osborne was in a distracted state; the feeling of not being able to do anything was the worst sensation of all.

On the tenth day after poor little Barbara had disappeared it suddenly occurred to the young man that he would go down to his old home the place which he so loved—Worthington-on-the-Hill. It was just possible that he might get some information of value, something which might help him, from Margot, Barbara's greatest friend.

Margot Fenwick was now twenty-one years of age. She was devoted to Barbara, and Barbara's disappearance from the scene and mysterious vanishing in to space had made the poor girl terribly unhappy. Barbara had been just about to write to her friend, in order to tell her of her happy home she had found after her innumerable adventures; but that letter was never written, the terrible kidnapping took place first. In addition to Margot, there was Averil and Grace Chritton; but Margot was the friend Barbara loved best. Often in the old, happy days Barbara and Ralph spent hours together with Margot as their chaperon at Fenwick Chase. Hence she might get introduced to the present Rector, and perhaps could see the room where Barbara had discovered the fatal black box. Yes, he could do no harm in going there, and might possibly do good.

Accordingly he told Mr. Sunningley of his intention, saying at the same time that he could easily get to Worthington-on-the-Hill in the morning and return to London by night.

"Don't be too long away from me, my dear boy," he said to the young man, "you are the only comfort left in my life."

In truth, poor Mr. Sunningley was sadly changed; his face was drawn in, ten years had been added to his life, there was a kind of waveness whiteness all over his cheeks and brow, his eyes were sunken in his head. He could not attend to his work. He went, it is true, each day to the office, but there came a day when he frankly told his partner that he was obliged to throw the work on him for the present.

"It doesn't matter," said Parkes, "I will undertake it. I feel for you, Sunningley, from the depths of my heart—but we will find the child yet."

"I don't know, I don't know," said Sunningley. He shook his head despondently. "The woman is so clever, and so desperately wicked, there is nothing she would not do, and then—little Barbara—"

"Remember one thing," interrupted Parkes. "Whatever Barbara is, she is no fool; she could not have managed for herself as she did all those long weeks before we found her, if she was not a very clever little girl on her own account."

"That is true, but she is no match for her mother," remarked Sunningley. "The whole thing is too amazing. There hasn't been—although we are now badly offering large rewards—the faintest trace of the child to be found anywhere, nor of the woman who kidnapped her."

"The woman will never appear," said Parkes. "She is 'wanted' by the police; she won't give up her liberty for the sake of any girl."

"Yes, but—but," said Sunningley, "she could send the girl back by one of her confederates, and thus receive her reward, and we are offering."

"Doubtless she will in time, if we have patience," said Parkes.

"Oh, my God!" said Sunningley, "patience! You don't know what I am going through! The nights, the nights, and the awful things I dream! I think of that child in every position of iniquity—oh, my God, what is to become of me!"

Just at this very moment there came a tap at the door of Sunningley's room. He said, "Come in," expecting to see one of the clerks. Instead of the clerk, Mrs. Russell appeared. She came quickly in, dropped a curtsey, and said at once:

"I don't want to take up none of your valuable time, sir, but what I want to say is this. Kate Jessop is also missing."

"But, my good woman," said Sunningley, "trembling not a little, 'who is the world is Kate Jessop?'"

"If you'd let me sit down, sir—the stairs are summ't steep—I'll tell you what and where Kate Jessop is. She then related the few things which have been already mentioned; she acquainted both Sunningley and Parkes with the fact that Kate had spent a whole year at the Rectory at Worthington-on-the-Hill, that it was poor little Barbara's intention when first she disappeared to go to Kate, that Kate was employed in a very respectable low down restaurant in Chesney street, kept by a man of the name of Ferris, that Ferris was strongly suspected of being hand-in-glove with several of the worst characters in London, that Kate had been absent altogether, and had not left a trace behind her from the evening of the day when Barbara was kidnapped."

"I thought I'd let you know, sir, for what it's worth, and perhaps you'll tell the detectives; it may lead to something, or it may not—anyhow, sir, I thought it best to mention it."

"You are very kind," said Mr. Sunningley—"but it is no good," he added, when Mrs. Russell had left the room. Meanwhile, between eleven and twelve o'clock, on a bright morning towards the end of February young Osborne found himself at Worthington-on-the-Hill. He had left London by an early train. He trembled slightly as he stepped on to the familiar platform. Was not this the home of his youth? Was it not here he had first met the girl he loved? Wh—his father died, and Barbara disappeared he had vowed over and over to himself that he would never go to this beloved home of his again. Now that Barbara was no longer there, why was he there?—and yet and yet—a strange sensation in his heart made him feel that he was doing right. That heart of his beat very fast with memories of Barbara.

Osborne's father, the old Admiral, had lived in one of the best houses at Worthington-on-the-Hill; Osborne was left extremely well off, and he determined to spend at least a year in travel before he settled down into a profession. He had tried to win Barbara to promise to be his; Barbara had refused, and during her father's lifetime there a letter from Margot Fenwick told him that the old Rector was dead, and he came back to England as quickly as he could, hoping to find his own little girl. He had found her, to lose to lose her all too quickly again.

"It is the strangest thing in the world," he thought. "There are twenty detectives working—both private detectives and men from Scotland Yard—and yet not one of them can get her. But I will get her—I vow I will," thought the excited young man. "Love will accomplish what service fails to do."

He reached Fenwick Chase and asked for Margot. She tripped into the room and went up to him with a cry of delight.

"Ralph! how more than nice! How delighted father will be to see you, and you know how glad he'll be to the Charlton girls, why they'll be half wild! Sit down Ralph, and tell me all the news, every scrap. Why, how stern you look and—grave. What is the matter?—is there anything wrong?"

"Margot, there is something terribly wrong."

"Oh, oh!" said Margot, clasping and unclasping her delicate white hands; "has it anything to do with Barbara? Have you discovered her yet? Do you know that she—she disappeared? Oh, surely she must have been found by this time! Mr. Parkes came down here about her weeks and weeks ago, and was in an awful state. You don't know Ralph, what agonies we have undergone. We, who so dearly loved Barbara. Her disappearance was the most mysterious I ever heard of. The day before, and Averil and Grace were also here. You know she had just taken a wee house, and was to live in it with her dear old servant, Joan. They were to live together and manage everything on her tiny means. She said how thankful she was she would not have to leave Worthington-on-the-Hill. But, suddenly, while we were chatting over the fire, and Grace was laughing—you know how Grace was—almost—"

anything—a strange look came over Barbara's face. She pressed her hand to her heart, and stood up and turned deadly pale, and said that she must go home at once. Grace offered to go with her, but she wouldn't hear of it. She went off, almost running up the avenue. I thought it a bit queer at the time; but, oh! Ralph! when poor Joan came to us the next morning, nearly off her head about Barbara, I really cannot attempt to describe to you what our sensations were! Father went up to London that very day to consult our lawyers and then one of

the lawyers came here, after a bit, but all in vain—we did not hear anything more about her. Our little Barbara, our girl with the happy face, our girl whose smile was her talisman—oh, Ralph, I am unhappy about her! Surely you must have brought news of her?"

"Alas, Margot! I have!"

"Then, she is found?—she is not lost. Why do you say, 'Alas, Margot!'"

"(To be Continued)"

Canada is in Good Position

Grain Production of the Western Provinces Worth More Than Previous Year

The aggregate of Canadian borrowings abroad last year was less by almost \$100,000,000 than in 1913. The total government, railway, public utility and municipal issues were \$252,260,000 as against \$351,408,629 in 1913. This is the estimate made in the annual financial survey of the Globe, which indicates that a strained position is being relieved by the ease with which Canadian borrowers of quality are financing their requirements in the United States. Loans by Canadian corporations would have fallen much further below last year but for the interest in Canadian securities manifested by financial centres in the United States in the final months of the year.

Canadian railways in the year borrowed \$54,000,000 in London, and \$12,690,000 in the United States.

That the country has come through the war period with so few important business casualties and with the national credit actually improved, is said to be due to the long process of liquidation which began in July of 1913 and proceeded without interruption until the war broke out. The greatest achievement of the year is regarded as the increase in the productive capacity of the country, and the most immediate problem, the bringing into profitable operation the new railroad mileage. It is recognized that there can be no great revival in construction for a considerable period, but the transportation industry is expected to receive some impetus for the movement of the crops next year if the present indications of a greatly increased output are confirmed.

The grain production of the western provinces, though estimated at 347,274,401 bushels as compared with 497,129,004 bushels in 1913, was worth \$254,945,215 as against \$240,922,020 in the previous year. The value of Ontario field crops for 1914 amounts to the vast sum of \$336,000,000. The striking development of mixed farming in Western Canada which enabled that province to feed itself completely in 1914, is emphasized as one of the outstanding features of the year.

The production of minerals, both in Ontario and British Columbia, has fallen off during the past year with the exception of the gold. The British Columbia gold output is valued at \$6,162,910, as compared with \$6,137,490 in 1914, while the Porcupine camp in Northern Ontario mined gold worth \$5,750,000 as against \$4,294,113 in the previous year.

The building activities throughout Canada are shown in a record of building permits to have been materially affected in the past year. In 1914 the total amount of permits is given as \$86,158,581, as compared with \$161,927,710 in 1913.

The number of commercial failures in Canada was 3,062, compared with 1,719 in the previous year.

The Russian Battle Cry

German Says It Makes His Men Shudder

"They go to a battle as to a feast."

"That is what a proud Russian officer, who has been engaged in the Victoria battles, says of his men. He has been deputed to keep his regiment's battle diary, and one of the stirring pages gives an account of the capture of a battery."

"We were waiting for the outflanking force to reach the Germans in the rear. It was damp and cold; we had had no food since the morning. But no one thought of that; we were impatiently waiting for the signal. At 11 o'clock came the cry of 'Hurrah!' in a splendid roar. The springing of the line was sudden and the Germans were one man and dashed at the Germans."

They fired for all they were worth, and their bullets pelted around us. But our soldiers and officers ran on shouting joyfully, 'Hurrah,' leaping over each other to be the first, and springing across the trenches and walls of holes. We reached the village and found the Germans fleeing from both sides. We worked with bayonets and the butt ends of our rifles right in the rear of the Germans. They cried, 'Brothers, follow me! There's the German battery,' and he pointed to the right end of the village, 300 yards away."

"With one bound we were on that battery. Only one German remained—a young lieutenant; he stood with his arms folded across his chest in a Napoleon attitude, with his sword and revolver lying at his feet. Our men never thought of touching him; what they wanted were the guns. They seized them, each shouting, 'I'm mine! I can't give it up to anyone! It's mine!' like madmen."

"Your cry of hurrah," said the German lieutenant afterwards, "sounded terrible. It was horrible. We shuddered at the roar, and our gunners' hands trembled as they drove the shells into the guns. And when the next roar came they could not be held there. So I remained alone, deciding to die with the guns."

Tired of doing the goose step backwards "to Paris" and compelling the German Hun to grind his teeth in impotent rage, the Russian school-boy now writes inscriptions on the walls. One of the cheekiest is "La Belgique est fermée à cause de l'agrandissement!" (Belgium is closed for extensions!)

Tender Hearted

"He is the most tender hearted man I ever saw."

"Kind to animals."

"I should say so. Why, when he found the family cat insisted on sleeping in the coal bin, he immediately ordered a ton of soft coal."

## Tricks of German Spies

How Information is Conveyed to the Enemy in Devious Ways

An officer in command of a flying hospital column with the Russian troops gives the following account of troubles with spies and other features of the fighting in Poland:

"About spies, I could tell you volumes after a month in Poland. It is not only Jews, but swarms also of German spies whose duty it seems to have been to live in Poland for years and make themselves absolutely at home. Their signalling tricks began all imagination. When we discovered their colored smoke signals they took to arranging codes with chimney pots. Normal meant all right. Gone altogether means guns. Lying on the side meant cavalry."

"One day during a change of positions our troops in hundreds passed by a man in a soldier's uniform lying in a ditch, where he complained of rheumatism, but refused aid, saying he wanted a little rest and would then manage to get along. She followed steadily declined help from the passing troops or would not go on with the field hospital when asked to."

"Finally along came a Cossack patrol. There are no cuter fellows than the Cossacks. When told the man refused to move along and appeared not to be wounded but seemed unable to walk, a Cossack said: 'A wounded soldier or tired man crawls along a bit and rests, crawls and rests. This chap has been here for hours, for we passed this way before.'"

"Down came the Cossack's whip and up started the rheumatic incapable. Under him was a telephone over which he had been telephoning news of everything that passed along the road for goodness knows how long."

"What happened? Well the Germans got no more phone messages from that scoundrel."

"A suspicious appearing Pole was brought in one day who understood no German and no Russian. He was a Pole at all points, but still there was something which the examining officers could not be quite satisfied about. His superior, turning round from his work, suddenly said to the officer in German: 'Of course the fellow is a German spy; hang him up.'"

"The supposed Pole who knew no German fell into the trap and a full confession followed, with the usual result."

"Our regular ambulance work is very difficult. We only go by night and dare not show lights, as the German artillery fires at everything they see moving. We take advantage of this. When we can we start a big fire a few yards away and carry it on our way. All day during the fighting we lie somewhere in the trenches wherever we conveniently can."

Value of Tunnel

Undersea Connection Between England and France Would be of Vast Aid to Allies

Often since the European war began there must have flashed across the minds of both statesmen and strategists the thought of how foolish the British government was to forbid the construction of a railroad tunnel between England and France. Had the two empires been connected by the proposed double tube road beneath the English channel there would have been a vast saving of time, trouble and expense in the conveyance of British troops to the fields of war in Northern France and Belgium.

Dover being sixty-six miles from London and only twenty-six from Calais, a troop train could have run from England to France in considerably less than half the time of a run from London to Dover. The choppy sea passage and the tedious tasks of embarkation and debarkation would have been avoided. Neither from below nor from above could any attack have been made, submarines and aeroplanes being alike powerless to pierce 300 feet under the bed of the sea. Men, horses, guns and supplies of all kinds would have arrived in better condition than was possible by the old sea route.

It may be observed that not one word of all this is uttered by any of the British military experts. They preserve a discreet silence. It was they, or their predecessors, the official advisers of the government, who blocked the way of the channel tunnel project. They shrank from the shadow of the Napoleonic bog of invasion. Just forty years ago, when the railway tunnel was first suggested, the British foreign office expressed its approval, and yet there is no tunnel, because every time the matter was referred to the military experts they reported against it as a danger. There is reason to believe that those who survive have changed their mind, and that the new men who direct British military affairs regard the under sea road not as a peril, but as a convenience. This it certainly would be, and even more so in peace than in war, if the bond of Anglo-French friendship remained unbroken.

As Mr. Asquith promised in the autumn of last year, the scheme has been reconsidered by the war office, the admiralty and the board of trade, and it is understood that their reports are in the hands of the committee of imperial defence. The decision of this body is likely to be favorable. If it is, the tunnel will probably be made by the South Eastern Railway Company of England, and the Northern Railway Company of France, each of which is prepared to expend \$40,000,000, one half of the estimated total cost. But the work may be deferred until after the war—which, while it severely taxes the energies and resources of both nations, is steadily drawing them closer in the ties of affectionate comradeship. The tunnel would be in itself the addition of a highly desirable and substantial tie.—Boston Herald.

A Tragedy in Three Acts

(Soft music)

Act I.

Bull and two matadors.

Act II.

Bull and one matador.

Act III.

Bull.

(Curtain)

During the trial of some infamous persons Charles Lamb remarked gravely that he "should like to know them—to ask the—to dinner."

"You would not sit with them?" asked Ralford, solemnly.

"Yes, I would sit with anything but a hen or a tailor."

## Battleships for British Navy

First Lord of Admiralty Predicts Fifteen Will be Ready This Year

The claims of the First Lord of the Admiralty, the Rt. Hon. Winston Churchill, that Britain will have fifteen more Dreadnoughts ready for action before the end of this year, is no idle boast. In fact, according to naval experts, it is an understatement by at least two ships.

Since the outbreak of the war the British censor has rigidly suppressed the publication of anything concerning the building, launching, or commissioning of warships, but without breach of confidence, it is possible to compile a fairly accurate list of England's reinforcements from Admiralty data already made public.

When war was declared England had in commission twenty-eight Dreadnought battleships and battle-cruisers not counting the Lord Nelson and Agamemnon which, although nearly as powerful—they mount four 12 inch and ten 9 inch and two 10 inch guns apiece—are reckoned as pre-dreadnoughts.

Building or refitting Britain had thirteen ironclad monsters on August 4, and another four just laid down. These vessels were reinforced by the purchase of two battleships building in England for Chile and the forcible acquisition of two building for Turkey.

Work at the shipyards is proceeding so feverishly that the four battleships of the 1914 programme may be completed before the end of the war, but Mr. Churchill does not reckon them in his estimate of ships ready this year. It will be seen, then, that he has seventeen vessels, including the Turkish and Chilean acquisitions.

Of these ships five, the emperor of India, the Benbow, Queen Elizabeth and Warspite and the 30,000-ton 30-knot battle cruiser Tiger, were launched over a year ago and have almost certainly been commissioned since the outbreak of hostilities. Two are known to have put to sea—

Of the others, the Valiant, Barham, Malaya, Royal Sovereign, Royal Oak, Resolution, Ramilies and Revenge were laid down just over a year ago and some if not all, must have been launched by now. The same applies to the Turkish dreadnoughts Birje, Osman and Resadieh, and to the Chilean Almirante Latorre (now named Canada). Considerable progress had been made in the Turkish vessels, and it was only Turkey's lack of money that hindered their completion. Once Britain took them over this drawback disappeared, and during the four months of the war the work of completion has been pushed forward.

The five Queen Elizabeths and five Royal Sovereigns are armed with eight of the new 15 inch guns, and will be able to fire the most tremendous broadside of any vessels afloat. The Germans have a 15 inch gun, but according to the Admiralty's latest information they will be unable to mount any ships completing next year.

Of Germany's eleven dreadnoughts and battle cruisers in process of completion, at the outbreak of hostilities, five the Koenig, Narkograd, Grosser Kurfurst, Derfflinger and Lutowitz, were launched in 1913, and the first four are almost certainly in commission or nearing completion now. Of the others, only the Kron Prinz (launched in February, 1914), can be ready within a reasonable time. Moreover all those mentioned are not armed with 15 inch guns, unless a last moment change in their construction has been made.

His Last Two Rounds

Coldstream Guardsman's Dying Request to His Friends

"There was a man in the trenches," writes Private R. G. Tipper, of the 3rd Battalion Coldstream Guards, "who had not got a clean sheet; he was always getting into trouble for one thing or another. He got hit in the arm. He crawled back out of the trenches to the nearest field ambulance and had his wound dressed. We advised him to go to the rear, but so refused, and with difficulty made his way back to the firing line. Then, despite his wounded arm, he steadily went on firing at the enemy. Some time passed, and he was shot in the right arm. Again he made the difficult and painful journey to the field hospital and again, with both his arms injured, he stubbornly insisted on crawling back to the trench."

By-and-by he collapsed, shot clean through the body. Several comrades ran to him and raised him. 'You must get back now,' they told him. 'No,' he said with a white face, 'let me be. The blighters have done me in this time.' His rifle still rested where he had been firing, supported in its loop-holes. 'Hoist me up before you go,' he muttered. 'I'll give them another round, so help me! Prop me up quick. They knew they could do nothing. They propped him up beside his rifle and went to the other wounded men. With fumbling hands the dying man pointed his rifle, and it drove two more rounds at the enemy. Then he slipped down dead."

An Awful Possibility

Breathlessly he rushed into the barber shop. His hat, collar and necktie were off, and he sprang into the chair over which old Fritz presided.

"I want a shave and a haircut, and I have only fifteen minutes," he said. Old Fritz stopped to consider. After a few seconds he asked:

"Vitch do you want the most?"

"A shave."

The shave took about eleven minutes.

As Fritz removed the towel from his customer's neck he said:

"Mine friend, don't refer again ask a barber to cut your hair and shave you in fifteen minutes because some time you might find a barber vat would do it."

On a crowded San Francisco street car one wet, miserable night, not long ago, a coin was heard to drop. As near as passengers craned their necks an old man stooped and picked it up.

"Anybody lost a five dollar piece?" he asked, anxiously.

Nine passengers hurriedly searched their pockets and shouted:

"Have."

"Well, I've found a penny towards it," said the old man.



## Anti-Typhoid Vaccination

One of the more recent discoveries of modern medicine is the control of the spread of typhoid or enteric fever by means of a vaccine.

How important this preventive measure is may be judged by the fact in the Boer war, before anti-typhoid vaccination was placed on a satisfactory basis, more men were incapacitated by fever than by wounds; and by the fact that a few years ago 15,000 vaccinated troops were mobilized by the United States government on the Mexican border near a city where typhoid was prevalent and one only of this army was infected.

Enteric fever is caused by the typhoid bacillus, a small rod-shaped vegetable organism which gains entrance to the body by the mouth, generally in infected milk or water. This germ multiplies in the blood very rapidly, so rapidly in fact that the numbers can double every half hour, and they are poisonous to the human system. The poison or toxin which they contain gives rise to all the symptoms which enable physicians to diagnose the condition as one due to this special microbe.

The cells of the body so attacked manufacture a substance to offset the toxin formed by the microscopic invaders and if conditions are favorable in a few weeks have produced a sufficient quantity to destroy the offending bacteria and thus allow the natural functions of the body to become normal again. If on the other hand the poison holds the upper hand long enough the patient is overwhelmed by the onslaught, the vital organs are impaired beyond any chance of recovery, and another preventable death is registered.

With anti-typhoid vaccination science has been able to greatly minimize the chances of infection. This is now the miracle is brought about. A virulent or deadly strain of typhoid germs are grown in the laboratory from the blood of a patient. The microbes are killed by heat and are then shaken up in a watery solution of ordinary salt and distilled water.

By means of special complicated methods trained laboratory workers are able to estimate the number of bacteria in the mixture. One thousand million microbes in fifteen drops of the preparation is the standard usually adopted and here one has a vaccine which when injected under the skin stimulates the tissues of the body to form the same substance that was produced to combat the attack of the living germs. Three such injections or inoculations at intervals, giving little and sometimes no discomfort, protect the individual for several years. Typhoid fever is then no longer a menace.

The Canadian troops training for service overseas are all being vaccinated and they can with confidence look forward to a campaign unhampered by typhoid epidemics such as have in previous years been more demoralizing to the army than the bullets of the enemy.

Canadian Building Exhibit

Government Structure is the Largest Foreign Building on the Grounds

The Canadian government building at the Panama-Pacific Exposition in largest foreign building on the ground. San Francisco is complete and is the its contents are of government origin and maintenance, and are designed chiefly to promote immigration and commerce.

It covers an area of 450 by 225 feet, the ground floor being divided into a lobby 60 by 40 feet, three exhibit rooms 40 feet square, and three courts which communicate through numerous arches, and the whole effect of the interior is that of a vast arcade with cardinal and gold prominent in the upper decorations, and rustic grills through which transparent panels are seen depicting Canadian rural scenes. Models and panoramas also comprise with products the exhibits.

Staging a Bluff

Is the office boy on duty to keep people away from me?







## The German Blockade

Germany's resolve to blockade the coasts of Britain and Ireland is presumably, the outcome of the realization that further raiding of the coast of Britain is hardly worth the cost.

Her first raid, when she bombarded some of the coast cities, was, from her point of view, so successful, that she was under the impression that it was the easiest way of retaliation, and the state of the English mind as pictured by the German press after the event, when they spoke of Londoners hooting the Admiralty and insulting members of parliament, gives some idea of how far public opinion in Germany had to be carried. The second raid, nipped in the bud, cost Germany far too much for her to attempt another possible loss, and she had to devise some means whereby she could damage Britain without running great risks herself.

The blockade is the answer, and the sinking of the four small merchantmen off the west coast of England is a sufficiently good start. No doubt the attempted sinking of the hospital ship, the Austrians is to be included in the same mission.

The Germans have apparently settled on the most hurtful method as far as England is concerned, and it will no doubt yield them far greater results than did the childish raids, either by sea or air, for neither of which there was any excuse.

As to how long they will be able to keep it up, however, is another matter, and assuming the same vigilance on the part of the British fleet, the submarine blockade should soon be at end.

## Armada News

Born—To Mr. and Mrs. John Urdahl, a son.

The Literary Society will no doubt take up Dry Farming and Domestic Science as a topic for discussion at the next meeting.

Mrs. T. M. Wilson and George Brotherhood had the misfortune to get lost in the storm last Monday.

The Ladies Aid Society is growing in numbers and interest, and the bachelors of the district are beginning to appreciate the home cooking that the ladies turn out.

Mr. A. E. Saunders is on a business trip to Calgary.

Mr. T. M. Wilson reports that he is enjoying his visit to his daughter in Seattle, Washington, and that he does not expect to return home until it is time to commence the spring work.

Ernie Oakland was given a birthday party last week, and was given a pleasant visit from a number of his friends.

Another war scare! Snake valley will make a splendid natural position for the encampment of those foes who are to fortify Thigh Hill. Someone has conceived the idea of opening the gates of the dam in the depth of the night. Did the airship seen west of us spy out this natural defence position?

The Rev. F. G. Mathews is visiting some of his old friends here. He preached in the school house at the Sunday evening service.

Revival services are expected to begin at the Rolling Prairie school house on Sunday, Feb. 7th, when the Rev. Olmstead will be assisted by Revs. Reis, Pierson and Mathews.

Mrs. Saunders, of Okotoks, has been visiting in this neighborhood recently.

Mr. Roy Saunders has secured a position as druggist at Olds. His father will run the farm this year. Mr. and Mrs. R. Saunders recently received a visit from the sister who left them a daughter.

## Ensign News

The last meeting of the Literary and Debating Society was in the form of a social evening, and although there was not as large a gathering as usual, owing to weather conditions, a very enjoyable time was spent by all present. Supper was provided by the ladies. One of the features of the evening was the splendid collection of pictures very kindly lent by an Ensign lady for the Art Gallery. Among the selection one noticed in particular, the 'Famous Beauty,' 'Light of other days' and 'A Famous Writer.' The first was seen by looking in the mirror, the second was a burning candle, and the third one of Mr. Tucker's 5c pencils. The debate for the next

meeting will be 'Resolved: That Alberta has a more profitable future in view than B.C.' On February 15th the society will hold a concert and dance, to which everyone is cordially invited.

A recent visitor to Ensign was Mr. Fred Thomas, formerly section foreman at this point. He was on his way to the old country for a short visit, and called to visit his numerous friends. Mr. Thomas has the good wishes of everyone in the neighborhood for a safe trip, a pleasant holiday and a speedy return.

The news has just arrived of the death of the mother of Mrs. Tucker, in the old country, who passed away a few weeks ago. We wish to tender Mrs. Tucker our heartiest sympathy in her sad bereavement.

## Use of Vaccines in Disease

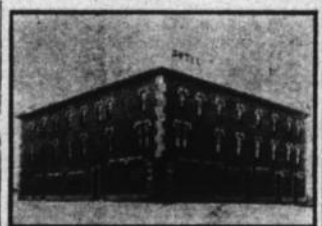
After many years of studying bacteria in a laboratory scientists have discovered that by growing bacteria, killing them by heat, and injecting them into the human body by means of a hypodermic syringe they can cause the blood of that body to form a substance that will protect it from the disease which that germ would cause. This preparation is called a vaccine and is used to prevent typhoid fever. It is also used as a treatment for the disease. Many other bacteria are prepared in the same way and will cure boils, erysipelas, and some forms of blood poisoning. Dog's distemper, which is due to a special microbe, can be prevented and treated in a similar manner.

There is another way in which diseases can be prevented and treated. If the poison formed by bacteria is injected into a horse, a substance will be manufactured in its blood which will prevent the horse from taking the disease caused by these bacteria. If then some of the blood be drawn off and allowed to clot, the serum or watery part can be taken and used to treat human beings. For instance, diphtheria anti-toxin is made by injecting a horse with the poison formed by the diphtheria germ which has been grown in the culture tube, and thus we get from the horse without killing it the anti-toxin which every year saves thousands of lives all over the world.

A serum which is used to prevent hog cholera is prepared in much the same way.

All this work has been done by scientists in the last fifteen years. Another fifteen years may see wiped out some of the diseases which have from the earliest period of the world's history visited us as plagues and caused millions of deaths among human beings and animals and uncounted sums of money to individuals and governments which might have been spent in giving us better health and greater happiness while we lived.

## At the Hotel



The following visitors were registered at the hotel during the past week:

James Rennie, R. E. L. Small, F. C. Henck, A. D. Fidler, C. E. Henry, A. L. Clemmens, H. M. McCallum, P. A. Scott, N. A. Baker, W. E. Black, W. G. McRoberts, Geo. E. Elliott, J. R. McMullen, P. R. Milne, E. T. Curless, R. E. Perkins, D. L. Tause, D. W. Byrnes, O. O. Davis, Calgary; W. Metter, Thos. Patterson, Lethbridge; E. J. Berry, Brosne Que, W. E. Butchart, Tabor; W. Thomas, Okotoks; D. MacMillen, High River; Neil McKay, Tongue Creek; Adam Arney, Nanton; V. C. Cole and Wife, Sand Point, Idaho; A. R. Bond, Eastway; C. Cussick, Champion; J. L. Haight, Walter James, W. A. Smith, A. R. Hanna, W. M. Armstrong, H. Wilcox, Lomond; W. F. Muehle, Armada; J. F. Trevethick, Champion; Jas. W. McNoughton, M. L. A., D. A. McGilvy, L. F. Sherrin, Ed. Law, B. B. Snyder, Tom. Goodsir, A. E. Quayle, E. Stitt, Bert Stitt, Albert Francis, N. Simmons, A. Baker, Robt. Cook, Bob. Follis, Carmangay.

Miss Marie Walker arrived in Vulcan on Friday last, and is spending a few days with Mrs. A. Shaw.

## THE HUDSON'S BAY SPOUT.

(Toronto Mail and Empire)

The Hudson's Bay Railway is getting near enough to completion for the Western farmers to begin figuring on the savings in freights. Three hundred miles of it has been graded, and two hundred miles of steel laid. The big bridges across the Nelson River are now the chief task of the builders. Perhaps the line will be ready for operation before the crop of 1916 is harvested, and it is quite possible that it will both precede and overshadow the National Transcontinental as a transportation route to benefit the West.

During the war the high prices for grain will assure to producers a large margin of profit irrespective of freight rates. But after the war, when conditions of producing and marketing are again normal, we shall find out whether the Hudson's Bay route is up to expectations as an aid to Western agriculture. In late years there has not been a very comfortable margin between the cost of producing wheat and the price obtained. The expense of getting it from the farm to the European buyer ate up too large a part of the price payable by the consumer. The Hudson's Bay route will cut off a thousand miles of lake-and-rail haul, or a distance equal to that between Fort William and Montreal. But there will always be large use of the Great Lakes route for forwarding grain. The Hudson's Bay route will be another spout to the Western granary. If its rates are considerably cheaper than those of the Great Lakes route, rates on the latter will be leveled down for through traffic. The Great Lakes route will always be used for grain-export purposes. The transportation companies making its rates cannot afford to lose the traffic. The deepening of the Welland and Soo Canals and other improvements cannot fail to have a marked effect ultimately on lake-and-rail rates.

A Western member of Parliament estimates the saving on the cutting out of the Fort William-Montreal haul at 8 cents a bushel for lake-and-rail routing, and 12 cents for the all-rail. On 100,000,000 bushels, which the West has exported, that is about nine or ten million dollars saved. On an export of 200,000,000 bushels, which the West may attain this year, the saving would be \$18,000,000. These are interesting figures, and even though somewhat optimistic, do they not, if borne out, foreshadow some considerable changes? The Hudson's Bay Railway may prove to be a regulator of rates to the seaboard far more effective than the control of Government commissions.

## PARLIAMENT OPENS.

The second war session of the Dominion parliament opened on Thursday, February 4th, when the prominence of military and naval uniforms was greater than ever before.

The speech from the throne was entirely a war oration, mentioning the fact that since the outbreak of hostilities an expeditionary force of 30,000 had been sent from Canada. Notwithstanding the financial conditions produced by the war the country's trade has well adapted itself to the conditions. The accounts for the last fiscal year will be laid before the house at an early date, and the new budget will also be introduced.

The Hon. T. Chase Casgrain, the new postmaster-general, and P. E. Blondin, the new minister for inland revenue, were introduced, and Mr. K. Stewart Scott, the new member for South Waterloo (Conservative) was introduced.

Sir George Foster, who was leading the house, suggested an adjournment until Monday, February 8th, when the debate on the address will be taken up. This was agreed to.

Sir Robert Borden gave notice of a resolution on which a bill will be based, appropriating \$100,000,000 for expenditure on the war, the money to be devoted to the following purposes: The defence and security of Canada; the conduct of naval or military operations in or beyond Canada; promoting the continuance of trade, industry and business whether by means of insurance or indemnity against war risks or otherwise; the carrying out of any measure deemed necessary or advisable by the government-in-council in consequence of the state of war.

Other matters in regard to contracts for army supplies were brought up, and there is notice of a bill to do away with capital punishment.

## ALBERTA HOUSE MEETS FEBRUARY 25TH.

As the result of a meeting of the executive, held in Edmonton on Monday of last week, the legislative assembly will be called to meet on Thursday, February 25th. This will be the regular session for 1915, and unless there is urgent need, there will be no second session.

The primary reason for the calling of the house is on account of a request of the Federal government for provincial legislation which will enable them to register seed grain liens against patented lands as a guarantee for the seed grain which they intend to distribute during the present year.

A further reason for calling the house is explained on account of a feeling of some of the members in favor of a return to the winter session. Hon. Mr. Sifton has said that there is no intention of raising the interest on provincial bonds, nor will there be any additional tax legislation introduced.

Reports at the beginning of last week were to the effect that the Italian reservists resident in England were warned to be in readiness to join the colors as soon as called upon.

## COLLEGE NIGHT.

Last Thursday's meeting of the Mutual Improvement Society was rather a novel nature. The gathering as divided into groups, each having a leader and representing some college. There were six colleges represented, and each college had its yell fact that was almost painfully evident at points in the proceedings. For the benefit of the colleges various athletic items were on the programme and a representative from each house of learning entered. The backing that each participant received from his or her college was tremendous, and urged him on to greater things.

The contests were of a varied nature, some of them taxing the capabilities of the entrants to the utmost. Numbering seven in all, they included a hop race, the "hopper" carrying a glass of water; hobble hurdle race, obstacle race, crowing competition, ladies' discus throwing competition, blindfold race, and a biggest smile competition.

Each college entered the events with gusto, and it was nothing against any of them when they did not secure a prize, which were presented amid college yells after the contests. Supper was then served by the ladies. During the evening a solo was given by Mr. W. A. Howes, and the evening was concluded by a round of musical chairs.

The next meeting of the society will be held on Thursday, February 18th, and the evening will be of a literary and debating nature.

## SUPERIORITY OF CANADIAN STOCK.

James E. Poole, a prominent stockman of Chicago, stated to the press on January 25th as follows:

"Canada, during the first eleven months of 1914, sent to the United States 176,205 cattle, appraised at \$8,552,095. The Mexican contribution during the same period was 496,802 head, valued at \$9,017,316. During the corresponding period of 1913 Canada sent 192,373 head, valued at \$6,131,218 and Mexico 464,254, valued at \$6,462,105. The figures indicate the superiority of Canadian stock, although much of the stuff that came to the United States last year was dairy yearlings that went to the cannery. Feeders give Canadian cattle a good reputation, but few care for a second experience with Mexicans."

## KITCHENER FOR THE FRONT?

Last week-end there were reports current to the effect that Lord Kitchener would join the forces at the front early in March, and take charge of the infantry forces.

It is said that Kitchener has expressed a wish to take an active part in the campaign and now that he as secretary has got things working smoothly there is nothing standing in the way of his going to the front. Sir John French will direct the cavalry, at which branch there is no greater man, and Kitchener is every bit as French at home with infantry forces.

## NEW USE FOR THE FORD.

Wm. Eichorst, a farmer west of here, has performed a stunt that will give the Ford auto a lot of free advertising. He bought an old Ford, stripped off the body, changed the gear to reduce the speed, then fitted the rear axle with two binder bull wheels, thereby turning the auto into a tractor. He attached two fourteen-inch gang plows to this tractor, and he says he can plow eight acres a day with the use of only nine gallons of gasoline. He has already plowed some fifteen or twenty acres while experimenting with the new outfit.—St. Mary's Journal.

## BENEFIT CONCERTS.

Two concerts are to be given in aid of the Belgian Relief Fund. One will take place at Berrywater School, Hearnleigh, on Friday, February 12th, and the other at Union Jack School, Eastway, on Friday, February 19th. On both occasions the play "Miss Topsy-Turvy" will be presented. At the Union Jack entertainment a hot supper will be served from six to eight o'clock.

## LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWS ITEMS

Mr. J. L. Haight, of Brunetta, was one of the visitors to Okotoks for the carnival.

There were about 200 competitors in the Okotoks skating carnival which says something for the Vulcan prize winners.

Flour prices in Winnipeg took another upward tendency on February 2nd, making a total advance of \$2.40 since the war began.

The crossings of the Irish channel were resumed the day after the German submarines had sunk the merchant vessels, it being stated that the Germans had left the vicinity.

Mr. and Mrs. Steeves were present at the Okotoks carnival on Thursday evening last, and were successful in securing the first prize for the best lady and gent skater. Mrs. Steeves wore the costume of a Red Cross nurse and Mr. Steeves went as "Robin Hood."

Seed grain for any farmer in Manitoba who desires it is the object of a bill about to be submitted to the government at the next sitting of the legislature, according to an announcement from Sir Roblin. The problem of distribution will be worked through the municipalities, and the government will try to make loans to the municipalities in order that the scheme may be brought into effect.

## Progress in Mixed Farming

The Winnipeg "Free Press" a few weeks ago presented the following figures showing the rapid increase of hogs in the Western province.

"The very best evidence of the growth of live stock production in the Canadian West are the shipments of hogs. Returns are complete for the months of January, February, March and April, and these returns show that during the month of January—

Manitoba shipped..... 15,700  
Saskatchewan shipped..... 15,258  
Alberta shipped..... 60,278

Total ..... 91,236

In February—  
Manitoba shipped..... 10,067  
Saskatchewan shipped..... 16,910  
Alberta shipped..... 60,160

Total ..... 87,137

In March—  
Manitoba shipped..... 9,634  
Saskatchewan shipped..... 18,337  
Alberta shipped..... 45,214

Total ..... 73,214

In April—  
Manitoba shipped..... 7,422  
Saskatchewan shipped..... 15,167  
Alberta shipped..... 59,806

Total ..... 82,395

Making a grand total for the four months of.... 333,953

Although the exact returns are not yet available for May and June, the evidence of weekly shipments is such as to indicate that the total shipments for the first six months of 1914 will be at least 500,000, or only 46,000 less than the total shipments for the twelve months of 1913."

A very conservative estimate of the value of these hogs to the farmer is \$12.00 per head, or \$6,000,000 for the six months, or \$1,000,000 a month for hog products alone. The very great bulk of these hogs were marketed when they were from seven to eight months old.

## Effect on Business

With this enormous amount of money coming in, it is not surprising that the wholesale trade reports that collections, particularly during April, May and June were better than anticipated. More than one manager of a wholesale house stated that formerly when accounts were not paid before May, they had small hope of their being paid before the next crop moved, but this year there has been a steady reduction of accounts every month, and they attributed it to the increased amount of cash in circulation from the sales of hogs and other live stock. It must be borne in mind that not only has there been an unusual movement of hogs, but the amount of cattle offered for sale has been larger than anticipated, and the increase was not from the ranches, but from the smaller stock farms.

Those who commenced advocating mixed farming for the West a few years ago, when every one was grain crazy, may well point with pride to this wonderful record in hog production. They may also take credit to themselves for the increase in cattle, sheep, poultry, etc., which is also very great, although not perhaps so spectacular as what has been done in hogs. The influence of this enormous live stock development is already apparent in sounder business conditions in districts in which live stock production centres.

That the movement may long continue is the wish of every one who has the true interests of the West at heart. Mixed farming and mixed manufacturing is a sounder policy to-day than ever before.

## WANTED WANTED

We will pay highest prices for coyote skins, green and salted hides

## REID & SIMPSON

'The Square Deal Men'

514 Maclean Block  
Calgary, Alberta.

## Financial Report Ferrodale School District

No. 1902  
December 13, 1914

DEBITS  
Received from Village of Vulcan \$3367.00  
Government Grants 390.00  
Library Grant 13.37  
Borrowed by Note 1568.00  
Debit Balance 5.36

CREDITS  
Teachers Salaries \$1711.20  
Official Salaries, Auditors, etc. 275.00  
Paid on Debenture indebtedness 520.40  
Paid on Account of Notes 1596.25  
Building Account 536.76  
Furniture 164.95  
Apparatus 7.30  
Carttaking and fuel 162.25  
Other Expenses 56.85  
School library and reference books 35.15  
Debit Balance, Dec. 31, 1913 300.18

ASSETS  
Land and Buildings \$3250.00  
Furniture, Supplies, Fuel 1000.00  
Library and Reference Books 140.00  
Apparatus, Maps, Globes, etc. 100.00  
Due from Village of Vulcan requisitions, 1914 1745.00

Insurance on Buildings \$6235.00  
LIABILITIES  
Debtenture indebtedness \$3300.00  
Outstanding Accounts 831.00

\$4131.00

## News of General Interest

The British government is not paying the passage of men from Canada to England for the purpose of enlisting them in the army.

The British 16.25 gun will carry as far as 21 miles; the projectile being hurled in an arc-shaped direction. This is probably the farthest any gun will fire.

The Canadian soldier gets the same rate of pay, here, in England, or at the front—that is \$1 per day as private, \$1.10 as corporal, \$1.35 as sergeant, and so forth. He does not, in addition, receive pay from the British government.

A Schelyer, formerly of the staff of the Union Bank in Winnipeg, was placed under arrest in St. John on Monday, as a German suspect. He is believed to be a relative of the German ambassador to Vienna.

News has been received that Captain Stanley Jones, of Calgary, was wounded in the fighting in the trenches around La Basse, which occurred January 25th to February 2nd. Captain Jones has seen much action, having been through the Boer war, and followed the late Balkan war, visiting those states and following the campaign. His friends locally will be sorry to hear of the captain's misfortune.



A DISCOVERY—HAVE YOU FOUND IT OUT?